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For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

Does it sound strange that I am not contented, reader? Remember, I am back at Oaklawn; teachers and pupils have changed, but I am still "Miss Lathrop, teacher of the higher English branches," and considered by "our Principal," and sometimes by myself, God help me, a part of the institution, referred to as a sort of walking compendium of the rules and regulations of the place. I have a salary, which, if not large, is sufficient for my necessities, a "good home," which means my board and a small room, shared with another teacher; and am, therefore, considered "respectable and independent." Our Principal says so. Moreover she remarks frequently to Dr. Smith, our minister, and others, "Miss Lathrop is quite our dependence; we can't spare her; Oaklawn would not be itself without her, she is so useful!" And, sincere as I know her to be, it sometimes irritates me to hear it; and often, while heading my file of scholars in our mountain walks, I watch the birds and squirrels, and wonder if the whole business of life consists in being *useful*; wonder, if compelled to go on thus, year after year, constantly dispensing the treasures of heart and brain to the many, with no individual source below the stars to turn to for hope and strength, how long one's individuality and amiability will last. Not always, I fear; for at times I am conscious of a kind of hollowness and craving within, which convince me, that if there is that "which scattereth yet increaseth," it is not always, unfortunately, the heart of a solitary woman whose right to be on earth is made to depend on her capacity to be useful. The human heart is an hungry thing. What wonder that it is sometimes fain to take up with husks, like the prodigal son? That olden fable, of the boy whose heart was the secret prey of the fox, may possibly find a parallel in this nineteenth century.

Sometimes I send my thoughts beyond the limits of Oaklawn, with the resolution to follow them. But where? I call to mind my ignorance of life, my staid "school ma'am" manners, (for I am conscious that I have them,) the accounts teachers give of other schools, and try to stifle this sense of unrest.

Was it wrong that I had not "learned, in whatsoever state I was in, therewith to be content?" It was not until his eyes were smote with blindness, and he lay prostrate at the feet of the Hihgest, that the Great Apostle to the Gentiles could say this, and I—was a girl of scarce nineteen.

While Miss Michal remained at home, this feeling slept; but consumption had placed its seal upon her, and she went, at last, far too late, as my fears told me, to try the influence of a tropical climate. It was only after much deliberation as to "ways and means" that she was persuaded to do this, for there was no superfluity of money among them; and the expenses of the boys, for whose sake both she and her mother had devoted themselves to a life of toil and self-denial, necessitated the most rigid economy. But this difficulty was finally met in some way, and she sailed with the family of a friend, with far less of hope and less of fear than agitated those she left behind.

Another face, too, was missing—one which I had come to regard much as one does some gray old rock, seamed over with the scars of a thousand years of storm, but with ever a sheltering look for the frail, little wild flowers, that crept within its shadow. At the commencement of the fall term, Mrs. Ellis announced to the classes the fact that Professor Cavendish would no longer take his usual place among us, but that department would be filled by a member of the University in M. This announcement filled me with surprise and disappointment, none the less deep, that I had not, as I again and again told myself, any just cause to complain. I was not in the confidence of either "our Principal" or the Professor, but this assurance did not make me reasonable, or in any way disposed to join in Mr. James Sancroft's praises of the lecturer, who was his friend. This young gentleman had opened a law office in M., and now boarded with his mother; and I had a fancy that he greatly approved of this change, though I was wholly in the dark as to the reason. Whether he still remained undecided as to my character, I did not know; but latterly, he had given me a far larger share of his attention than was either pleasant or desirable; not the spontaneous and graceful attention common from his sex to mine—for that I should have been grateful; nothing that denoted a tenderer interest—for that I should have deprecated; but a kind of polite espionage, which was easier felt than described, coupled with a kind of diplomatic smoothness, that would lure me on, with those thin, but soft, guarded tones, to lay myself open before him, and let those cold, blue eyes read me through and through. I had not much to conceal, but I was not to be anatomized, least of all by him, and I shut my "school ma'am" reserve about me, as an oyster does his shell.

"Ah! Miss Lathrop, I came near forgetting; the stage-driver left a parcel for you, to-night," said our Principal, one evening, when I lingered in the sittingroom, a few moments after prayers, to discuss some subject connected with my classes.

"Pardon my neglect," she added, as she handed me a package from her table, "but it is so unusual for you to order things by stage!"

There was a little, just a little curiosity in the tone, if not in the face; and, more from a spirit of contrariety than otherwise, I shut back my own impulse of surprise, and took the parcel with an air and an "I thank you," as coolly *nonchalant* as if it had been the business of my life to receive packages by stage. She turned away, and, in the same mood, I seated myself, and, glancing at the address, which was in a hand that I did not recognise, began leisurely to untie the string; but my quickened pulse belied the steadiness of my fingers, as I took out a copy of Raskin's "Modern Painters," Elizabeth Barrett's Drama of Exile, Longfellow's "Evangeline," and Bryant's and Whittier's Poems. I knew by the selection whose hand had opened for me this new fountain of delight by my lonely roadside, and felt that I was still within the shadow of the friendly rock, whose presence I had come to miss so much.

"That selection must be a valuable one," said a low voice. I started, and looked up to meet the keen eyes of James Sancroft, who had entered so softly; all his movements, even the smile then on his lips, seemed to me stealthy and feline, so that I did not hear him, nor dream he sat at the opposite side of the table. "Mr. Cavendish's taste is admirable," he went on, as if he had not observed my movement.

I assumed the same thing, though I was certain that he did not notice it, and replied, briefly—

"There is nothing about this package to indicate that Mr. Cavendish's taste has been called in question. That writing is certainly not his!"

I pushed the wrapper across the table as I spoke; he glanced over it, and said, rather dryly—

"True—but I inferred it was from him, as you have no other friends likely to send it."

"You are at liberty, Mr. Sancroft, to make such inferences as you please—it's a part of your profession, I believe; but I am not aware that I have ever given you any list of my friends!"

His face wore the usual bland half-smile, as he replied—

"Miss Lathrop is disposed to be severe. I beg pardon, but"—— he paused, and, reaching forward, laid his hand on a narrow slip of paper, which must have fallen from the table when I opened the package, and thus escaped my observation, and, handing it to me with an air of mock humility, added—"It is possible that I may yet retrieve my character, when she comes to look upon that."

It bore only the words, "FOR ZINGORELLA;" but neither of us needed to examine it, to know whose hand traced those letters, more like Hebraic characters, in their square, heavy regularity of outline, than anything else.

"It is the hand of Mr. Cavendish—you are right, sir!" and I gathered up my treasures to go to my room.

"Miss Lathrop will find my penetration seldom at fault in reading either character or motives," he said, with a peculiar smile, as he coolly surveyed me from head to foot.

The words were nothing, and uttered in the softest of voices; but the air was that of one who had read and summed up my character to its most latent possibilities; and, indignant and amazed, with a half-suppressed "who cares for your penetration!" I turned away.

I had not seen Alice Ross for some weeks; and the next review day, I determined to take my leisure hour before sunset for a walk to the Pines.

It was a bleak November day—what Uncle Steve would have called a "squally day," for heavy racks of dark, leaden clouds swept, at intervals, over the heavens, filling the air with fine particles of snow. But my rapid walk kept me warm, and I rather enjoyed these alternations of sunshine and shadow, and the reedy piping of the wind, as it swept over the dry stubble-fields and withered herbage by the roadside. Sometimes, it chased the great, black clouds eastward, and, in the hush that followed, I could hear the muffled swell of the Connecticut, struggling against its prison of ice, and the fainter soughings of the small brooks that girdled upland and meadow. It was almost sunset when I passed beneath the pines, crossed the little brook, and entered the house. Alice Ross was in the kitchen, busy preparing something for the rheumatism of the old colored man, who united the offices of gardener and man-of-all-work in the household. I sat down there, and by one or two quietly-put questions, learned that Mr. Rathsay was in H—, watching and waiting, with unwearied love, the fitful rifts in the dark cloud of insanity which had so long shrouded the mind of Miss Helen, and which, he well knew, betokened its final lifting by the hand of the good angel, Death.

As she spoke, her soft, low speech was almost overborne by the ringing of a horse's feet on the frozen ground. They turned up the avenue, and before she could arise and light a candle, the door-bell was rung with a sudden, impatient grasp.

Let me go, Mrs. Ross; I do not need the light," I said, noting her trembling hand was melting the light, without attaining the object. I hurried along the hall, and reached the door just as another violent pull at the bell-handle gave evidence of the impatience of the person without. I undid the fastening, and flung back the door. The person on the steps, whose face was so muffled by his cap and furred collar that I could not distinguish a feature, flung the bridle of his horse over one of the clipped limbs of the cedars that had been put down either side of the porch to support the climbing roses, and entered the house, asking for the Professor, as he closed the door behind him.

"He is not at home, sir," I said, as I mechanically flung open the door of the west parlor, Mr. Cavendish's usual sitting-room when not among his books. He gave one glance at its black, cheerless grate, and, like one accustomed to the place, strode on to the side door at the end of the hall, which led to the small, cozy apartment appropriated to Mrs. Ross, and which, after her English custom, she denominated "the housekeeper's room." The door I had left slightly ajar, and the bright streak of light which fell across the hall floor assured me that Alice had succeeded in getting a light, and was awaiting my return. The gentleman shoved the door with his foot, saying,

"Aye, Alice, my old friend, I knew I should find a warm corner here, if anywhere on earth!"

She was peering at him over her glasses, the candle raised in her hand, as I followed him into the room, and slipped into an arm chair near the door.

He deliberately unwound his tippet, flung aside his cap, and grasped her hand, as he added—

"Am I, then, so changed, Alice, or are your eyes grown dim?"

The voice was no longer muffled by furs, and I started, and peered eagerly from my shadowed corner, as the old dame dropped her light upon the table, and exclaimed, eagerly—

"Master Ralph! Surely, it's Master Ralph Saville himself!"

"I believe it is, what is left of him, Alice; but how is it that Rathsay is away?"

Alice began to speak of Miss Helen and her state; the guest listened attentively. "Poor Rathsay! poor fellow!" he said, as the good woman paused. "So I have been within a mile of him to-day, and knew it not."

He was standing now with his back to the fire, slowly unfastening his loose overcoat with his left hand, and the light fell full on his face. It was dark and imperious; would have been stern and sarcastic, had it not been for some softened memories stirred by the good dame's words. There were lines on the forehead and about the firm, wilful mouth, whether of sorrow, or passion, or remorse, I could not tell; but as I sat and gazed at him, old memories, shifting and confused at first, filled my mind; but with every glance and tone of his, they grew clearer and more confirmed, until I felt certain that Ralph Saville and Ralph Annesley were one.

He suddenly started from his musing posture, and a twinge of pain disturbed for one second his features, as he attempted to draw off his coat. Alice's eye, which had been perusing his face with a look of tender interest, noted it at once.

"You are hurt, Master Ralph. What is it? What has happened?"

"Nothing, nothing of any account, Alice—a mere trifle. I forced the horse they saddled for me in H—— too hard, I suppose; the brute fell with me down below here, and I don't know which is the worse for it, his knees, or my shoulder. Is Mark still alive, and here?"

"Yes; but let me help you off with your coat, and look to your shoulder."

"Not till I've given him orders about the horse. Send him here."

The old negro was called, and his weather-beaten face shone with delight at the sight of the guest and his hearty greeting.

"Jess like Massa Ralph; I 'member well, he nebber would larn to hold up a bit," he said, as he went out, grinning, to obey orders.

"A sort of half smile curved the gentleman's lips, as he said, rather to himself than any one else, "He has had some severe lessons, though, since those days, whether he has profited by them, or not. Now, Alice, bear a hand!"

He was unaware of my presence, and Alice wholly forgetful of it; so, drawn back in that deep arm chair, I watched the operation of removing his outside garments intently. It was evidently a painful process, for once or twice his face expressed pain, and a suppressed "Ugh!" escaped his lips.

"There, Master Ralph," said Mrs. Ross, as his frock coat was removed, and he stood in his shirt sleeves, revealing a chest and shoulders replete with muscular vigor, "sit here, in this warm corner, while I go for a bottle of liniment."

He had been passing the fingers of his left hand carefully over his shoulder, and he now arrested her steps with—

"Stay, Alice, I have all due faith in the wonderful qualities of your liniment. I tried it of old, you know; but were it the miraculous balsam of Don Quixote, or the elixir of old Paracelsus, it would not help me, just now, so much as a little turn of your hand. The shoulder bone is slipped one side—dislocated."

Good Alice, who had listened with a puzzled air to the first portion of his words, understood the trouble now, and was for sending Mark for a surgeon at once, but the gentleman checked her.

He affected to treat it lightly, saying, with a half-bantering air, that gave a look of softness to his dark face, that seemed to warrant the old dame's look of anxious tenderness and admiration—

"You don't think, Alice, that I have knocked and been knocked about the world all these long years without coming to find out how to manage a trifle like this. It's little use there would be sending for a Doctor among the Ghauts or at the Cataracts of the Nile. Just take hold of my hand, and place your right hand thus. Now—but how you tremble, Alice; you will never do for a surgeon; we must wait for Mark!"

"O, do let me send for a Doctor, Master Ralph! If it were a sprain, I should know how to manage, but these broken bones!"

Mrs. Ross looked really distressed, and I stepped forward—

"Can I be of any assistance, sir. My hand, I believe, is tolerably steady."

"Ah, Miss Lina, I forgot," Mrs. Ross's face brightened. You are younger and have steadier nerves than I. She will do just what you wish, Master Ralph; it's so fortunate."

He did not seem to heed her words, but gave a careless glance at my figure. I stood with my back to the light; and if I had not, there was little probability that he would identify the thin, quiet, dark-robed figure before him, with its demure look and close-braided hair, with the wild child he had found sobbing on the bank so many years ago, if indeed he were that Mr. Annesley, as I believed; and at his request—command, rather, for the tone was hasty, and somewhat imperious—I gave him my hand.

His fingers rested lightly on my wrist a second—

"It will do—the pulse is high, but firm. Now, young woman, just take hold of my arm, and turn it firmly, thus."

I did as directed, and heard the click of the bone as it slipped into the socket.

"There, that is done, and as cannily as if Dr. Mott himself had performed the operation. Now, Alice, your liniment."

He evidently took me for a servant; for, when the old dame produced her vial, he bade me hold the light while he bared his muscular shoulder, and she applied the emollient.

The mistake suited me; and when her trembling hand, rendered more uncertain than usual, from excitement, spilled it over his shirt-front instead of his shoulder, and he ordered her to take the light, and leave the "young woman" to finish the operation, I obeyed without fear of apologies, even if he had been the man to make them, which I doubted, or embarrassment for myself.

As soon as my office was performed, I stole back to my dim corner for my cloak and hood, and began to put them on, while Alice's mind, quieted by her guest's manner, reverted to the important topic of supper.

"Hungry—yes, Alice—that beast's pace is favorable to appetite; so it's little matter what you bring; I shall not be fastidious. Dining-room—no. Just bring a tray in here, and I'll make myself perfectly comfortable."

I remember, I thought him not far from it then, lying back in Alice Ross's deep-cushioned chair, with his feet on the fender, gazing into the fire, while, with his left hand, he thrust back the tumbled black hair from his forehead. The fire-light softened the harsh lines of his face, and gave him more the look of my Mr. Annesley than ever; and I was about to pass to the kitchen to settle this question by asking Mrs. Ross, before I left, when I heard a long, low whine on the other side of the door, followed by two or three quick, sharp barks; and, opening the door, old Neptune sprung in, almost knocking me over, and, with one bound, was at the guest's side, with his black muzzle on his knee. I just saw the haughty head raised quickly from the cushion, and an arm thrown caressingly over the dog's neck, as I closed the door, and I remembered what Ralph Annesley had said to Miss Agnes, down by the cedar pond—"I would try to find some one who would treat her as kindly as I do my dogs!" He had not said *love* her as well—I thought that might have been a harder task.

I walked up to the table where Alice was loading a tray with eatables, and said, quietly—

"Mr. Ralph Saville Annesley has taken you quite by surprise, Mrs. Ross."

"Yes—it's his way; why, you are not going, Miss! I was just thinking that I did not introduce you—I was so flurried—I hope you will excuse me."

"Certainly—it's not of the slightest consequence. Old Nep seems delighted," I added, for the dog's low, joyful whimpers were plainly audible, mingled with the deep bass tones of the guest.

"Yes—Ralph Saville was always fond of dogs, and he sent Nep to Mr. Rathsay some four years ago. I wonder the creature remembered him."

"I didn't."

"It's most like seeing Master Philip," she went on, arranging the slices of bread with mathematical precision—"for after Mr. Annesley died—that was Master Ralph's father, you know—he was with us a great deal, and liked nobody so well as Master Philip, though he was some years younger. Dear me, it seems but yesterday since I had them all around me!"

She hastily brushed a tear from from her eye, and lifting her tray, said—

"Will you not go in now, and let me tell him who it is that held his arm so nicely? I'm sure he is very grateful; I certainly am."

"No, no;" I said, hastily. "Indeed, Mrs. Ross, I would much rather you would not mention me to him at all, or only as a teacher, if he asks, which is not likely."

I felt quite sure that he would not, and, now that I was certain it was Ralph Annesley, I felt a strong aversion to thrusting myself upon his notice. He had probably never thought of me since he left me with his cousin in New Haven; at least, he had never, to my knowledge; and why should I compel him to do so now? I am glad I had seen his face again, however, I thought, as I rapidly crossed the fields towards Oaklawn; for if proud and haughty, it is the pride of self-reliance and conscious superiority, not of insolence or arrogance. No hypocritical mask, changing with every puff of the popular breeze, but a face with manhood behind it; and that is something to look upon, even though there may be some traces of the old arch enemy there also!

THE FIRES IN CINCINNATI for the year ending with March involved a loss of only $175,000, though 108 fires occurred. This shows that the fire system adopted there is a very serviceable one for the preservation of property. Cincinnati has seven steam fire engines in service, and this saving of property is due to their efficiency. The insurance companies of that city have reaped a great advantage; for while the liability to fire increases with the population and crowded condition of the city, and induces persons to insure, the superior facilities for saving property diminish the losses to the companies. They are able to insure at less rates, and this greatly increases the numbers of those getting insured.

A WOODEN MAN IN THE POST OFFICE.—M. Salles, arquebusier to the Emperor Napoleon, has invented a post office automaton, which takes up every letter thrown in the box, places it under the stamp, where it receives the post-mark and date, and throws it out again for delivery to its destination. The General Post Office has made a trial of the invention, which has turned out satisfactorily, and it is now in treaty with M. Salles for machines to be furnished to all the principal post offices throughout France.

For the National Era.

LINES TO "GAIL HAMILTON."

BY MAUD OAKWOOD.

Last night, from a moonlit casement,
Sweet Alice Lee and I
Looked out on the turbid waters
Of a river rushing by.

We watched how the swelling billows
Sunk down in a foamy grave,
While, making a crest of silver,
The moonbeams illumed each wave.

Beyond, swept a forest ancient,
While a willow, standing near,
With head drooping towards the casement,
Was swinging its branches sear.

All the night's weird hush was 'round us,
Its sadness wrapped us o'er;
And we talked of our angel Nellie,
Who meets us here no more.

Like a lily with crimson flushing,
Her cheek on its pillow lay,
When the winds of the dark November
Were sweeping the flowers away.

And just as the gates celestial
Unfolded for her to go,
"O! don't you see the angels!"
Her pale lips murmured low.

Her voice through our hearts seemed flowing
Last night from the misty wave,
Though we knew that the winter's snowing
Was heaped on her autumn grave.

And then, while the wind was tossing
The forest branches gray,
And the rush of the waves was near us,
We chanted thy last sweet lay.

"Gone—gone"—how the words of wailing,
Like sounds from a storm-tossed surge,
Came thrilling our heart chords, making
Response to our Nellie's dirge!

And then, by the moonlit casement,
Hands clasped, and voices low,
Our souls asked a blessing to thee,
For the lines that told our woe.

'Twill not grieve thee, O poet immortal,
That we, lowly, and far away,
Feel our hearts grow better and wiser,
For the things that thou dost say.

That in strains thus rudely chiming,
But flowing from out the heart,
Dear Alice and I send greeting
To thee, whoever thou art.

Warren, Ill., March, 1857.

LIFE IN PARIS.

[Correspondence of the National Era.]

PARIS, *March* 26, 1857.

Fashionable Annual Ball at the Opera Comique—The Universe Denying Heaven to the Revolutionists, and Shedding Tears over the Want of Morality in the United States—The Revival of the Table-Turning Epidemic, by Mr. Home, an American—Second Division of the Ecole Polytechnique Expelled—The Protegé of the Kind-Hearted Ladies of the Market Halls—Ventura, the Preacher of the Imperial Chapel—Montenegrans Among the Parisian Crinolines—Dr. Keick, and the Prospects of an American Chapel in Paris.

Among the most fashionable public balls in Paris is that of the *Opera Comique*. This annual ball is gotten up by the actors of Paris, and the income realized from it is added by the Association of artists to the funds for the assistance of indigent actors.

The object being a benevolent one, and the ball conducted with decorum, it is sought after by ladies and gentlemen of the best circles of society, to see the stars of various magnitudes collected together, shining most brilliantly in the latest and most elegant fashions of the day.

The entrance fee is too high and the police too exacting for the visiters of ordinary public balls to penetrate the phalanx of their vigilant eyes.

The house of the *Opera Comique* is not large, but very handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated on such occasions.

Musard, the rival of Strauss, though the latter is far his superior, led the orchestra at the last ball. The elite of the artists sat in the boxes, displaying their diamonds and rich ornaments, leaving the floor to the younger portion of the association, to whirl through the crowd with their admirers.

The high dignitaries of the court were in waiting for the Emperor and Empress, who were expected, decked out with all sorts of stars, like the heavens on a bright winter's night. But when it became apparent that their Majesties would not attend on this occasion, they disappeared from the animated horizon.

The doors were opened at eleven P. M., and the dancing was kept up, as usual, till daybreak. Before retiring, the young and gay generally take a supper, whilst others are breakfasting, and make a tour to the Bois de Boulogne to see the sun rise, as if such a thing could happen in Paris at this season.

I was told that Mademoiselle Rachel, in her younger days, always attended these balls, and favored the endless number of votaries anxious to claim her hand for a dance, for the moderate sum of five dollars, which they most willingly paid, to have it to say that they had seen, spoken, and danced with, that great tragedian. The amount that Mademoiselle Rachel collected in that way for the association is said to have been fabulous on several occasions.

The *Universe*, organ of the Catholic clergy of France, now and then gives vent to its indignation against revolutions, and most especially against the originators of such events. Last week it again said "revolutionists are no Christians." In the very face of the police and the restricting laws of the press, the *Charivari* responded with its usual irony to that hypocritical journal, as follows:

"The journal, the *Universe*, must have a very short memory, to forget that, during the last revolution, the clergy said high masses in praise of the God of Liberty, and consecrated the trees of liberty erected by the people in all parts of France; apparently proud to have it in their power to aid in all similar demonstrations, and to be representatives of the most Christian church."

The *Universe* also recently had a long and severe article on the immorality of American cities, ascribing it to the entire want of a religious spirit.

The table-turning epidemic seemed to have subsided forever in France, and the mania to communicate with spirits was no longer the fashion. It was only temporary, however.

A young American by the name of Home, who calls himself the chief of the American rappers, has revived the spirits of Paris, who have become more turbulent than ever under his influence.

In the early part of this winter, much excitement was caused in the fashionable circles by the audacious spirits following the young American wherever he went; tables began to dance the Lancers, raps were heard strong enough to wake up a bear in his winter's sleep. Mr. Home was soon looked upon as the chief of the spirits of the Old World as well as of the New World, and he became the lion of lions.

Mr. Home was believed to be a highly respectable young man, and it was asserted he had no pecuniary speculation in view. He came to Paris to follow a course of lectures on medicine, and is of a delicate and nervous constitution, originally a Jew and now a converted Christian—believes in the perfect accordance of these rappings with the strictest orthodoxy.

Mr. H. declares that the power exercised by him is involuntary, and that he would like to rid himself of the obsession of the wandering spirits. He complains that he no sooner lies down to rest, than the spirits impatiently summon him to be the mediator between man and themselves. Mr. Home declares that the proofs he has already given of his powers are not to be compared to the astounding ones with which he will favor the public in May next, when he will not only conjure invisible knockers, but bring the mysterious performers face to face with the audience. The papers, chronicles, and periodicals, were all occupied in turn with the wonderful doings of the young pale-faced American, whom report says was picked up in Florence or Naples, and brought to Paris by some Polish Princess.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor also became interested in Mr. Home, and it is said that within a short time the latter was several times closeted with his Majesty, as well as with other members of the Imperial family; and his spiritual companions made known that Prince Napoleon will yet be Emperor, in spite of the great baby.

Mr. Home only performs in select circles of *true believers*, and to this precaution only can his success be ascribed. He formed a number of coteries, and on one occasion was requested to make Socrates appear. Mr. Home summoned the spirit of the great philosopher to rise, and, to the surprise of the company, Socrates actually stepped forth from the wall, and, after having given the faithful a good opportunity to see a genuine Grecian, he retired to his resting place; but, to the astonishment of the audience, the chief conjurer was himself more surprised and intrigued at the prompt and unexpected appearance of the antiquated visiter, than his followers, who then insisted on seeing Frederick the Great. Mr. Home called for the royal spirit, and, although unaccustomed when living to answer calls, the old Frederick also stepped from the wall, advanced into the middle of the room, looked about knowingly, and burst out into a loud laugh. Mr. H. then understood that the tables were turned against himself, called for his hat, and left, like the conjured spirits, to appear no more, and sailed in the last steamer for the United States.

Much interest is felt at this moment for the pupils of the second division of the *Ecole Polytechnique*, which has been dismissed from that celebrated institution, on account of an attack made upon one of superintending officers. It would seem from all accounts that the officer in question made himself very unpopular in the above-mentioned division, and the pupils determined to give him a signal proof of their displeasure, by cutting off his moustaches; but, upon sober reflection, it was feared that he might be wounded by the scissors used for the accomplishment of it, and the ordinary practice of pushing against the wall was adopted.

At an appointed hour in the evening they drew their knit night-caps over their faces, and long pressed the officer roughly against the door; in the scuffle, he received some hard blows. The next morning, a complaint was brought before the General, who demanded the names of the perpetrators, which were refused. In consequence, the second division (ten excepted) were expelled; of that small number, two were in the hospital, four under arrest, and four in prison.

It is to be hoped that the Minister will relent, and again admit them, though they certainly deserve to be severely punished. Such foul play should not be tolerated from young men expected to fill the first offices of the French Government; but the punishment inflicted is too severe, and, were it carried out, the career of 126 of the most promising young men of France would be blasted.

A few days since, a touching scene assembled crowds of huckstresses in the central market hall, around a young and brilliant infantry officer, who was embraced and greeted in turn by all those good ladies.

Fifteen years ago, a pretty child of ten years old passed along, in the middle of winter, near to the *Fontaine des Innocens*. The poor little fellow was crying most bitterly; he was asked by the huckstresses the cause of his grief. Alas! his story was short, but sad. He replied, that he was an orphan, and that his father had bound him an apprentice before his death, and that his cruel master had driven him away that day, under the pretext that he was not strong enough to work. The ladies of the market halls are known for their good hearts. Several of them caressed and fed him. They then went from stall to stall, collecting what each kind-hearted creature could well spare, in the way of a few pennies.

The sum brought together sufficed to support the child for several months; after which, one of the old huckstresses adopted him as her son.

The child's gratitude and exemplary conduct won the hearts of the numerous family of which he was now the protege. The affection they felt for him was so great, that they attended to his being carefully educated, and his great progress in all branches was the delight of all the dame huckstresses.

When he became of age, he entered the army; and he was already sergeant when the late war with Russia broke out, and he followed his regiment to the Crimea. His adoptive mother regularly received, though at long intervals, affectionate letters from her dear D.; and the whole market, highly interested in the fate of their *protege*, would gather round the old lady whenever she was favored with one of these precious documents. The correspondence ceased, and no more letters were received for a year. The old huckstress began to despair of ever again seeing her adoptive son, and mourned his death.

A day or two ago, a young officer, decorated with the Legion of Honor, threw himself into her arms, and, after repeated embraces, she seated her long-lost son to the task of relating his adventures.

A fever had kept him prisoner in a hospital at Constantinople after the siege of Sebastopol, where he won his epaulets and the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The old lady, perfectly beside herself at the return of her adoptive son, took him round to his former benefactresses, where the young officer was most cordially received with pride and affection.

They now have the satisfaction of repeating, all good deeds are not lost.

An Italian priest by the name of Ventura was the only priest who dared to say high mass at St. Peter's in praise of the flight of the Pope, and the success of the Roman Revolution. When he discovered things had not taken the turn he had hoped for, he changed his views, and again became a zealous supporter of the chair of St. Peter's, and a strict disciplinarian—so much so, that the Pope sent him abroad to preach to the true believers of the Christian church, and to gather together the sheep of the chosen flock.

Ventura is a great pulpit orator, and excited great interest among good Catholics. Empress Eugénie, at the head, obtained for him the place of the preacher of the Imperial Chapel. But it seems that this animated Italian thinks himself called upon to lecture his Majesty pretty plainly, though the Emperor has twice given him to understand that he ought to weigh his words more carefully. However, my friends who heard him last Sunday, say that Ventura bore heavily down upon the duties of Sovereigns, and that the Emperor occasionally gave a disapproving glance to Eugénie, signifying that such language was not to be tolerated.

Our Boulevards now afford a new spectacle. The sovereign of Montenegro and suite arrived here lately, to pay his respects to the Emperor. The followers of his Highness now and then appear in full costume among the promenaders, and their picturesque dress excites much curiosity. They wear high, round, fur caps, short white coats, covered with silver plates, tight white gaiters, like the Grecians, and a broad girdle, in which they carry dagger, pistols, and sword, giving them a fierce and warlike appearance, especially when among barricades of crinolines.

Several fruitless attempts have been made within the past year to establish an American chapel in Paris. The Rev. Mr. Keick, of Boston, recently arrived, is now preaching with great success at the *Chapel Taibout, Rue de Provence*. He has already a long list of subscribers, who have purchased a lot in the *Rue de Berry*, and plans for a chapel are in progress; and we trust that Mr. Keick may soon attract a large congregation, and meet with the appreciation due to so much talent and energy. Mr. Keick is particularly anxious to have a choir, and we hope sincerely that the American amateurs will lend their aid in so good a cause.

M.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

COMETS.—In ancient times, the visits of comets were supposed to portend pestilence and war; and in the reign of Justinian, when two immense "blazing stars" appeared, the direful expectations were abundantly fulfilled—not, however, that those calamities, which desolated large portions of the Eastern Roman Empire, had any connection with the comets. The first alarmed mankind in the month of September, A. D. 531, and was seen for twenty days in the western quarter of the heavens, shooting its rays into the north. The second appeared A. D. 539, and increased to so large a size, that the head was in the east, and the tail reached the west. It was visible for forty days, the sun at the time exhibiting unusual paleness. Varro records a tradition, that in the time of Ogyges, the father of Grecian antiquity, the planet Venus changed her color, size, figure, and course; a prodigy without example, either in past or succeeding ages. This refers to 1767 years before Christ. Tremendous comets appeared in the west, two generations prior to the reign of Cyrus; but one of the most splendid comets was seen forty-four years before the birth of Christ. After the death of Julius Cæsar, a "long-haired star" was conspicuous to Rome and to the nations, during the games that were exhibited by young Octavian, in honor of Venus and his uncle Julius Cæsar; and the vulgar believed that it conveyed the divine soul of the latter to heaven. The superstition was universal among the ancients, that a comet, "from its horrid hair shakes pestilence and war!" But modern philosophy and research have successfully dispelled such vain and idle apprehensions, in all civilized nations. At the birth of the great Mithridates, King of Pontus, two large comets appeared, whose splendor is fabulously said to have equalled that of the sun. They were seen for seventy-two days together, and occupied forty-five degrees, or the fourth part of the visible heavens. Seneca, the Roman philosopher, who lived in the first century of the Christian era, wrote: "The time will come, when the nature of comets and their magnitude will be demonstrated, and the courses they take, so different from those of the planets; and posterity will wonder that the preceding ages should be ignorant in matters so plain and easy to be known." Arago thought that not less than seven thousand comets revolved in our system. Comets sometimes pass unobserved by the inhabitants of the earth, in consequence of the part of the heavens in which they move being then under daylight. During a total eclipse of the sun, sixty years before Christ, a large comet, not previously seen, became visible near the body of the obscured luminary. Halley's comet, A. D. 1456, covered a sixth part of the visible heavens, and was likened to a Turkish scymitar. That observed by Newton, A. D. 1680, had a tail 123,000,000 of miles in length. A comet, A. D. 1744, had six tails, spread out like a fan, across a large space in the sky.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

THE TEA TRADE.—This trade has involved the importers in loss for the last two years, the supplies having been in excess of the demand. The recent troubles at Canton have enabled importers to obtain better rates, and it is expected by many that prices will go much higher. It is not unlikely, however, that ample supplies will come forward, from some quarters, although the war may be protracted. Even if the supplies should be short, it is probable that the consumption of both teas and silks will be diminished as prices go up, so that the rise will be checked, and perhaps no more money expended on them than when they were cheap and in abundant supply. Both are luxuries, for which people may easily find substitutes, or abandon the use of them to a great extent.

The consumption of tea has increased greatly within a few years, but the amount of the import, both into England and the United States, often fluctuates greatly from year to year. We inadvertently gave, a short time since, the average exports from China, for the five years ending 1848, instead of the succeeding five, which were much larger. While the average annual export from China for the five years ending 1848 was oly 41,550,000 lbs., 13,000,000 of which was to the United States, and considerably less than this to England, in 1856 the total export was 162,000,000 lbs., of which 91,000,000 was to Great Britain, and 39,500,000 to the United States. In 1849 the quantity shipped to the United States was 18,710,000 lbs.; 1850, 21,748,000 lbs.; in 1851, 28,500,000 lbs.; and in 1852, 35,339,000 lbs.

From July 1, 1856, to Jan. 13, 1857, the export to the United States from all the ports in China was 10,512,459 lbs. of green, and 6,268,075 lbs. black—total 16,760,534 lbs.; the same time in 1855, the quantity was 14,954,690 lbs. green, and 10,981,775 lbs. black—total, 25,936,465 lbs.; in 1855, 16,906,910 lbs. green, and 4,877,227 lbs. black—total, 21,784,137 lbs.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—By the shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the past year, the augmentation in the employment of tonnage in British commerce appears to have exceeded 16 per cent. The per centage of increase of tonnage in the employment of British vessels was about 19 per cent.; of United States vessels, 15 per cent.; and of vessels of other countries, 11 per cent.

The entrances inward, as compared with those of the years 1856 and 1855, were—

	1854. Tons.	1855. Tons.	1856. Tons.
British vessels - - -	4,789,986	4,174,082	5,085,910
United States vessels	1,179,046	1,216,451	1,378,631
Other countries - -	1,930,712	1,627,935	1,777,162
	7,899,742	7,018,468	8,241,703

The following contrasts the extent of the British coasting trade during the last year, and with the years 1854 and 1855:

ENTERED INWARDS, OF COASTWISE VESSELS.

In 1854 - - -	12,088,590 tons.
In 1855 - - -	12,190,002 tons.
In 1856 - - -	12,643,847 tons.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Dr. Livingstone, the African discoverer, relates the following incident, which occurred to one of the party of Makololo, whose faithful services had been to him of so much value through his perilous journey from the interior of the continent to the sea coast:

"Anxious to bring one of his companions with him to England, that he might convey back to his countrymen in the interior of Africa a good report of English civilization and Christianity, Dr. Livingstone made his selection. But the issue was most affecting. When this Makololo stranger reached Quillemane, he was sufficiently surprised at the marvellous novelties that there surrounded him. The sea, then tossed by a tempest, which prevented the ship of war awaiting Dr. Livingstone's arrival from approaching the shore, filled him with amazement.

"And when, at length, the 'Frolic' hove in sight, although the waves were still running high, they put off to her in a boat. The Makololo, of course, accompanied his friend. But as the boat rose and sank with each billow, he turned to Dr. Livingstone, and with a look and tone indicative of no ordinary excitement, not unmixed with alarm, said—'Is this the way you go?' Though repeatedly assured that they were approaching the ship, he often renewed the question. At length they were on board, and set sail for the Mauritius. But the strain put upon the mind of this untutored African by the many novelties which, in rapid succession, filled him with wonder or fear, proved too much for his faculties; and when, on entering the harbor of St. Louis, he saw a steamer in motion, reason reeled, and, in a fit of temporary insanity, he flung himself into the sea, and perished."

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Some interesting facts in regard to this subject are gathered from the annual report of the railroad commissioners of New York:

"The first railroad constructed in the United States was the Quincy road, built in 1827. The first passenger railroad was the Baltimore and Ohio, which was opened with horse power for fifteen miles in 1830. The Mohawk and Hudson river road was opened for public travel with horse power in the summer of 1831. Locomotives were first used in this country in 1831, on the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, and in 1832 upon the Baltimore and Ohio, and on the South Carolina railroad. In 1828 there were but three miles of railroad in the United States; now there are twenty-one thousand five hundred miles! On comparing the safety of railroad travelling on the roads of this State, with those of Great Britain, it is found that for the last four years there were a greater number of passengers killed, and a less number injured, upon the roads of this State, in proportion to the number carried, than upon those of Great Britain. In this State, one passenger was killed out of every 1,262,165 who travelled, one either injured or killed out of every 341,125. One passenger was killed for every 47,164,426 miles travelled, and one was either injured or killed for every 12,747,142 miles travelled. Excluding all the accidents growing out of the imprudence and fault of the passengers themselves, it appears that one was killed out of every 6,310,828 who travelled, and one was either injured or killed out of every 664,300. Excluding the accidents caused by their own carelessness or imprudence, there was but one passenger killed for every 235,822,132 miles travelled, and but one either injured or killed for every 24,823,382 miles travelled. A vast number more lives would have been lost, if the same number of passengers had been conveyed the same number of miles in one-horse wagons or in the old-fashioned four-horse coaches."

HELIN'S PROCESS FOR MAKING PAPER FROM STRAW.—M. Helin, of Belgium, has, it is known, patented an invention which relates to a peculiar treatment of the straw of grain-bearing plants, for producing a pulp suitable for the economical manufacture of paper. For this purpose, it is preferred to employ the straw of rye and wheat, though jute, flax, and hemp, may also be used. The straw is first steeped entire for sixty hours, or more, in water of 55 to 85 degrees, varying according to the season of the year. After some hours, the water becomes gradually warm and discolored, and an active fermentation takes place; after sixty hours, the liquid is suffered to run off, and the straw must be washed with a plentiful supply of water, in order to remove therefrom all the soluble coloring matter. The straw is then drained, and while still damp is subjected to the action of millstones, rolling on a plain surface, or passed between a pair of rollers, in order to flatten the straw. It is then forced between other rollers furnished with cutters, or other other suitable apparatus, whereby the straw may be formed into filaments or fibres, as long and continuous as possible. It is then dried in the air or sun, when it becomes pale yellow. It is made white by steeping for one or more days in the alkaline solutions of soda or potash, and by exposure to air and light, and the filaments are then in a state to be converted into pulp.

BOSTON TRADE.—The Board of Trade of Boston represents that the glassware manufacture in that vicinity employs a capital of $1,500,000. The sales of guns and pistols amount to half a million annually. About $4,000,000 worth of drugs is sold, $1,000,000 of linseed oil, $392,000 linseed cake. The fish trade amounts to $6,000,000, and the capital employed is $1,100,000. The ice export is 146,000 tons; the freight money on shipments of ice last year amounted to $365,000. The iron business in Boston for the last year has been dull. The sales of iron were $4,000,000, of steel $600,000, all of foreign manufacture. American railroad iron was sold, in amount, $1,100,000. Nails manufactured, $3,000,000 in value. There were built 48 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 50,394. The Calcutta trade is large, the imports amounting to $6,882,566; exports, $686,891. This business is overdone, and heavy losses are incurred on the cargoes. So with the California trade, of which the shipments last year amounted to $2,100,000. The East India and Pacific trade of the United States employs, in all its various branches, at the present time, about 600 ships and barques. Most of these, at least two-thirds of them, are owned in Boston and New York. It is stated that one hundred and nine ships are expected at Boston, from Calcutta alone, previous to August 1, 1857. The sales of hats, caps, and furs, in Boston, for last year, amounted to $4,000,000; palm-leaf hats, $2,000,000; hardware, $8,000,000. The boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts is estimated as amounting to nearly $50,000,000.

CURIOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.—Gutta percha photographs are among the novelties which seem to be so continually multiplying in that unique and beautiful art. The negative picture is produced in the ordinary manner upon the collodion film on a sheet of glass, and it is fixed and dried in the ordinary manner; it is then dipped into a solution of gutta percha, and after draining off the excess it is dried by a gentle heat, and a nearly transparent film of gutta percha will be found upon the collodion. If the film is not sufficiently thick, this operation is repeated one or more times until a sufficiently thick film of gutta percha is formed. The whole is next immersed in water, which causes the collodion to separate from the glass, and come away, with the film or sheet of gutta percha firmly adhering to it. These films or sheets are sufficiently transparent, are tough and flexible, may be handled without injury, and be preserved in a book or portfolio.

THE SIMESE GIFTS TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—The Washington *Union* gives the following description of the presents from the two Kings of Siam:

"We were this morning permitted to inspect, at the Department of State, a curious collection of presents, just received from Bangkok, in Siam, from the two Kings who reign over that country, as was stated in the *Union* of the 8th inst. Among these interesting specimens of the handiwork of the intelligent Siamese, we especially noticed a solid gold snuff-box, (weighing upwards of five ounces,) quaintly ornamented in colored enamels; a long pipe, with a tiny bowl, richly ornamented with enamelled gold, for smoking opium; a pair of large shears, (made somewhat like those in general use in this country for shearing sheep,) for trimming the beard; a sword, of exquisite temper, with a scabbard made from a single piece of lancewood, by some process of mortising, that few American workmen could equal; a musical instrument resembling a flageolet; two 'tam-tams,' or drums, each made from a single piece of wood, about two feet in length, and ten inches in diameter, with strips of cane instead of cords, and giving a clear, distinct note, when beaten; spears, fishing tackle, &c."

MULTIPLICITY OF WAR INVENTIONS.—It was, some time since, stated in the English House of Commons that, within a recent period, nine hundred and seventy-four inventions relating to belligerent implements and schemes had been brought before the select committee of the British Board of Ordnance. Some of the more important ones had been carried into effect; six hundred and ninety-six had been rejected. One of the proposed modes of making cannon is that by Capt. Blakeley. He takes a tube of cast steel, and then surrounds this with external rings of wrought iron, shrunk on; he also employes a buffer or spring of air at the butt of mortars, to moderate their recoil; he also claims the method of strengthening old guns, by shrinking wrought-iron bands on them.

Disney's plan of a war projectile consists in fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which, upon exposure to the air, ignites everything with which it is brought in contact.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.—It appears that during the four years previous to 1853 the average annual number of applications for patents at the United States Patent Office was 2,522; while for the four subsequent years such average will be about 4,000. The number of patents annually issued during the former period averages 990; during the latter about 1,850. For the current year the whole number of applications made, the whole number of patents granted, and the amount of revenue received, will respectively be at least double what they were in any previous year. The number of applications for patents at the United States office the last year was greater than that in any other country, having been 4,435, against 2,958 in Great Britain, and 4,056 in France. For the present year, it is thought that the number of applications will reach 5,000.

A HORSE WITH A CORK LEG.—We take the following from the Adelaide (Australia) *Register*:

"We have recently seen Mr. Collin's mare, Jewess. It will be remembered that she broke her fore leg on the race course in April last, while running for the town plate. Amputation was performed by Mr. Grabb, under whose care she has completely recovered, and is expected to throw a foal from Swordsman in about six weeks. Her condition is excellent, and the cork foot seems to answer the purpose admirably."

A MOHICAN WRITER OF HISTORY.—The Albany correspondent of the New York *Courier* says:

"There is here a calm, sedate, intelligent Indian, Muththew, who is pursuing his studies and researches at the State Library, intruding on no one, distrurbing no one. He is preparing a history of his own tribe, the Mohicans; and those annals, which have been so painted, and imagined, and invented, by the gentlemen who found it easier to call on fiction than to consult history, will be here illustrated by one who thoroughly understands what the Mohicans were. They were the river men. There are very few of them now. They lost severely in the Revolution, when they broke league with the Mohawks, and took the side of the Republic. There are now but four hundred. The senior of the tribe, Metoxen, resides at Stockbridge, in Wisconsin, and remembers the part taken by his kindred in the war."

OUR HOUSES.—We always look upon our houses as mere temporary lodgings. We are always hoping to get larger and finer ones, or are forced some way or other to live where we do not choose, and in continual expectation of changing our place of abode. In the present state of society, this is in a great measure unavoidable; but let us remember it is an evil, and so far as it is avoidable it becomes our duty to check the impulse. It is surely a subject for serious thought, whether it might not be better for many of us, if, in attaining a certain position in life, we determined, with God's permission, to choose a house in which we would live and die—a home not to be increased by adding stone to stone and field to field, but which, being enough for all our wishes at that period, we should be resolved to be satisfied with forever. Consider this, and also whether we ought not to be more in the habit of seeking honor for our descendants than our ancestors; thinking it better to be nobly remembered than nobly born, and striving to live that our sons' sons for ages to come, might still lead their children reverentially to the doors out of which we have been carried to the grave, saying, "look, this was his house; this was his chamber."—*Ruskin.*

EXCESSIVE DRESS.—The consideration of dress as a mirror in which it may be said to reflect the moral condition of the individual or the community, has never had much serious consideration. More than two-thirds of our race are like floating corks, the blind creatures of all conflicting social currents, with little or no consciousness of action as it sould be regulated by moral principle. A plethoric influx of money, from commercial and other pursuits, is sure to breed the rankest kind of luxury, which carries with it a vicious propensity to excessive dressing; and this assumes so many morbid variations, as not only to insult art, to parody nature, but even to expose that sacredness of personality in woman which has been spiritually purchased for her by the religious growth of ages. Out of brutal idolatry to fashion, or a degrading concession to the carnalities of the time, women but too frequently poison our social atmosphere by immodestly robbing their persons of that chaste and becoming drapery, which is as ennobling to the wearer as it is beneficial to the beholder. The person of every woman has a moral dignity, a religious import, which can only be vindicated and maintained by being becomingly and modestly attired. Whether in the street or the boudoir, this solemn truth should never be forgotten. Men but little dream, that in wickedly stimulating a love of dress by their overflowing pockets, and out of an insane vanity for display, they are busily engaged in infusing poison into the moral roots of society, which must shoot forth sooner or later into a forest of the most terrible and blasting evils and obscenities. Sensuality and vanity in every community are interlinked like two vipers, and are not only born out of, but are perpetuated by, a misapplication of wealth.—*Crayon.*

AMERICAN LAKES.—The latest measurements of the fresh-water seas of America are—the greatest length of Lake Superior is 400 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; depth, 900 feet; elevation above the sea, 596 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 320 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 1,000 feet; elevation, 578 feet; area, 22,400 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 240 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 1,000 feet; elevation, 578 feet; area, 19,200 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 240 miles; its greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 565 feet; area, 9,600 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 232 feet; area, 6,300 square miles. The greatest length of Lake St. Clair is 20 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles; mean depth, 20 feet; elevation, 570 feet; area, 280 square miles. The total length of all six is 1,400 miles, covering an area, altogether, of 89,780 square miles.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The United States are composed of thirty-two States and nine Territories. They contain an entire population of 27,000,000, of whom 23,000,000 are white. The extent of sea coast is 12,660 miles. The length of the ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles. The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railway in operation is 20,000, which cost $70,000,000. The length of canals is 5,000 miles. It contains the longest railway on the globe, the Illinois Central, which is 784 miles. The annual agricultural productions are worth 200,000,000 dollars. Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels. The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,407,010 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $600,000,000. The annual amount of internal trade is $600,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the income of their inhabitants is $1,500,000,000. The value of farms and live stock is $500,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead, and iron, are among the richest in the world. The value of gold produced is $100,000,000. The surface of its coal fields is 138,131 square acres. Within her borders are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857.

☞ The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL. This story excites universal interest among our readers. It is by far the most powerful production of its gifted author. Not since the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, have we observed indications of so much interest in the subscribers of the *Era*: we are very sure that not a paper fails to reach its destination that we do not hear of it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—William S. Bailey, the persevering editor of the Kentucky *Weekly News*, the only Anti-Slavery paper in Kentucky, desires to acknowledge, through the columns of the *Era*, the receipt of fifty dollars from an unknown friend, in a letter written at Philadelphia, and signed *An Abolitionist*.

DOCTRINES OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, commenting upon an article in Brownson's Quarterly, says:

"If 'Slavery be an abnormal condition of humanity, and contrary to the law of nature,' as he maintains, then has the world been out of joint from its beginning until now. History furnishes us with no people or race in which Slavery has not existed in some of its modifications. Every quarter of the globe, and every period of its career, has contributed its quota of examples, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of its existence. If, then, Slavery be abnormal, it has been universal. And if the attempt to exclude it, in the form of African servitude, from the Territories, shall succeed, it will exist there in another and perhaps worse form. But Slavery is not, never has been, and never will be, under certain restrictions, contrary to the law of nature. It is now, always has been, and will always be, consistent with that law to keep men in Slavery, so long as their inferior civilization and their incapacity to take care of themselves shall render it more humane to retain them thus than to set them free. And when this state of things exists, it is in itself as absolutely right to keep African slaves in bondage, and hold them as property in the Territories, as in either of the original thirteen States."

The *Enquirer* is profuse in its praises of the Northern Democracy, which it claims as of one heart and mind with the South. "Patriots of all parties in the South," it says, "have determined *to back the noble Democracy of the North in their efforts*, until Abolition be conquered and crushed, or the Union is severed by the shock between them."

As the Southern Democracy constitutes the main body of the Party, and gives law to its "noble Northern allies," we must look to it for a clear exposition of the fundamental Idea of Democracy, in its modern acceptation. Thomas Jefferson, in 1776, wrote—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—and from that time till his election to the Presidency in 1804, he held that this declaration applied to *all* men, without distinction of color. That was his exposition of the Democratic Idea. If now living, he would be obliged to retract the heresy, or bear the stigma of fanaticism. The modern Democratic Idea, as announced by the *Enquirer*, the leading paper of the Democracy, is, that Slavery—the violent privation of life, liberty, and property—"is not, never has been, and never will be, under certain restrictions, contrary to the law of nature"—that "it is now, always has been, will always be, consistent with that law to keep men in Slavery, so long as their inferior civilization and their incapacity to take care of themselves, shall render it more humane to retain them thus than to set them free"—that *no men, white or black, or of any race, are endowed by nature with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*

We ask the Democratic masses, the white working-men of the country, to mark this doctrine. The Democracy of the South, which finds its representative in James Buchanan, and its noble allies in the Democracy of the North, has no respect to color. It holds that any men, even of the purest Caucasian type, if, in its opinion, of an inferior civilization, and incapable of taking care of themselves, are rightful subjects of Slavery, may be held, treated, worked, bought, sold, mortgaged, bequeathed, as property, in perfect accordance with the law of nature. Read the extract from the *Enquirer*, the leading Buchanan newspaper in the South: you cannot extort any other meaning from its words: and that is a mere sample of the common, everyday teachings of the Southern Democracy. Its dogmas go to the extent of enslaving white men as well as black. They would justify the reduction to the condition of slaves of the peasants of France, the operatives of England, the white working-men of the Free States. Nay, as a matter of fact, the *Examiner* and the *Enquirer* of Richmond, with numerous other Southern Democratic papers, have for years been preaching the failure of free society, the deterioration of the white race under free-labor institutions—and predicting the advent of a crisis when the capitalists and working-men of the North shall alike find a refuge in the institution of Slavery—the former as the slaveholders, the latter as the slaves, to be thenceforth as content and happy and free from care as the sleek black slaves of the South.

Thomas Jefferson and the Democrats of 1776 could find no ground for maintaining the rights of white men, except the broad Principle, that *all men* are endowed with inalienable rights. The apostate Democracy of the South can find no ground for maintaining the Slavery of black men but in the denial of the Principle that any men, white or black, are endowed with inalienable rights. The unqualified affirmation of human rights, proclaimed by the Democracy of 1776, involved the repudiation of African Slavery: the maintenance of African Slavery in 1857 involves the unqualified denial of human rights.

God is the equal father of all men: all are endowed with inalienable rights to liberty, life, and the pursuit of happiness, or none. If all, then none can be rightfully deprived of them; if none, then all in turn may be so deprived.

The doctrine of the Southern Democracy is a disgrace to the age and to the country, an insult to God and man, and those who hold it are undeserving the political fellowship of men who respect themselves, love their country, fear God, and believe in the Law of Progress.

Pro-Slavery politicians are blundering metaphysicians. Because Slavery has been universal, it cannot be abnormal, and contrary to the law of nature! Such is the reasoning of the *Enquirer*. A thing is normal when strictly conformed to the principles of its existence. Man is in a normal condition, physically, when all his organs perform their functions in obedience to the laws of health. Disease has prevailed at all times, in all nations, but disease is not a normal condition.

When we speak of the law of nature, we mean the law, rule, or principle, by conformity to which the man is to attain the greatest development and happiness of which he is capable. Where such conformity exists, he is in a normal condition—otherwise, in an abnormal condition. Admit that the abnormal has prevailed more than the normal, it proves nothing against the existence of such a law, which is revealed to us in our consciousness, and confirmed by Revelation and Reason. Murder, intemperance, fraud, oppression, have, more or less, stained the annals of all times and all nations, but they are not "normal," not in accordance with "the law of nature." "History furnishes us with no people or race in which Slavery has not existed in some of its manifestations." Aye, and History furnishes us with no people or race in which Crime, Disease, and Lunacy, have not existed. The inference is, not against the existence of a Law of Liberty, a Law of Right, a Law of Justice, a Law of Health, but that those laws have been violated. Are we to justify Crime, reduce it to system, and sustain it by human enactments, because it has prevailed in all ages and in all countries?

"History furnishes us with no people or race," hitherto, in which Slavery has not fallen, either before an advanced Public Sentiment, or the force of an enlightened Self-Interest springing out of an advancing Civilization, or by Civil Convulsion. What has been, will be: the American People will form no exception to the rule: Slavery will fall in this country before a more enlightened Public Sentiment, or a Self-Interest begotten by a higher form of Civilization in the South, or by Civil Convulsion, or by a combination of these causes.

The fact that it is abnormal, and contrary to the law of Nature, explains, in great part, why its supporters are so jealous, vigilant, active, and aggressive: an exceptional or abnormal system finds protection only in extraordinary securities: institutions conformable to the laws of nature, and consequently the laws of progress, have advantages over their opposites which nothing but extraordinary combinations and efforts, on the part of those who support the latter, can counteract.

Another assumption in the quotation from the *Enquirer* requires notice: it is a common one among Southern Democrats, and too many of their Northern allies are assenting to it. It is consistent with the law of Nature, they say, "to keep men in Slavery so long as their inferior civilization and their incapacity to take care of themselves shall render it more humane to retain them thus than to set them free." Who is to judge between different forms of Civilization? The Englishman thinks the Frenchman frivolous; the Frenchman calls him stupid; each assigns the first place to his particular form of Civilization; the American vaunts his superiority over both; while the Chinaman thinks them all his inferiors—and *he* has the weight of numbers on his side. If an "inferior civilization" be a justification of Slavery, as each nation must be the judge of this point for itself, the doctrine of the *Enquirer* would justify every nation in the attempt to enslave every other. Who is to judge of the capacity or incapacity of a class, a people, or race, "to take care of themselves?" Who is invested by God or the Brotherhood of Nations with this extraordinary power? The Southern Democracy, through its organs, the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, insists that the peasants of France, the operatives of England, the working men of the Northern States, are not able to take care of themselves—are not so well off as African slaves—would be better off with masters—but those "down-trodden," "starving," "oppressed" classes differ in opinion with the Southern Democracy; opinion, however, is not the arbiter between them. The class, people, or race, which claims the right to enslave another class, people, or race, in virtue of its assumed inferiority of civilization and incapacity to take care of itself, must be ready to maintain the claim by force—or it amounts to nothing. The doctrine of the *Enquirer* then resolves itself into the doctrine that "might makes right"—the strong have the right to use the weak just as they please—a doctrine of devils, which, just so far as it has been acted upon, has converted this earth into a hell.

Southern Democracy shall not hide itself behind sophisms. Restraint is not Slavery—Subordination is not Slavery—Guardianship is not Slavery. Slavery implies all these, but it is something beyond them—it is *the ownership of a human being as property, the main object being, not the good of the owned, but the profit of the owner.*

You may restrain vagabonds, but it is for their own good and the welfare of society, not the profit of a master: they are under the law, not under the will of a despot: their right to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness, is fully recognised and protected.

You restrain a lunatic; for that which makes him a man has ceased to be or to act; besides, the restraint is imposed to restore him to the possession of himself, not, as in the case of a slave, to deprive him of the possession of himself. You restrain a child, or a ward, only for a time, regulated by law, and for the purpose of qualifying him for, and securing to him, the free exercise of all the rights of manhood. We may regard or treat as subordinate a class or race of people, dwelling with us, or within our borders, if we judge they are not qualified to be invested with all the rights of citizenship. So have we dealt with the aboriginal tribes—whether wisely or not, we do not say—but their subordination has been enforced, for the purpose of benefiting them as much as ourselves; has been always regulated by law; and has never involved the theoretical or practical denial of their rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness. The policy of the Federal Government has been steadily directed—whether always wisely or not, we do not say—with a view to preserve the aboriginal race, to guard its rights, and develop its capacity for improvement and progress—never for the purpose of making it subservient to the caprice or profit of the superior race.

It is an insult to common sense to pretend to find in any of these forms of Restraint or Subordination a single attribute of Slavery. They all recognise and protect the inalienable rights of man: this denies them. They respect, as sacred, the Family Institution, the rights springing out of the parental and conjugal relations; this denies them. They recognise the absolute individuality of the inferior, his right to himself, his right to the highest development of which he is capable, his right to use all his energies for his own good, so long as he infringes no right of others: this denies the individuality of the inferior, his right to act or even to think for himself, his right to use his energies for his own good, or the products of his energies for his own enjoyment or elevation, and compels him to be the mere appendage of the superior, acting in absolute subservience to his will and profit.

Southern Democracy holds that such a system as this, be its subjects white or black, is in perfect accordance with the Law of Nature, is just, wise, and humane; and it pledges its aid to all Northern Democrats who will labor to crush out the opponents of this humane institution!

KANSAS—THE BALLOT OR REVOLUTION.

Which shall it be? Let the Free State men of Kansas say. Middle ground, there is not. They must vote, fight, or be suppressed. Are they ready to fight—to defy the whole military power of the Federal Government? Do they believe that they would be sustained in such a course by the military power of the free States?

One of our exchanges says:

"The census is a farce, the voting will be a farce, the Convention and Constitution farces; exceedingly laughable, but for their possible consequences, which may be tragical indeed. Yet there are Republicans and Republican journals strenuously insisting that the Free State party, with the absolute certainty that not a half of the Free State men are registered, and that, in the place of them, half of the border counties in Missouri are on the poll list; with the certainty that they would be overpowered in the count, no matter how large their majority at the polls—insisting, in the face and eyes of these facts, that they should vote! Could folly go further?"

Yes—the folly that insists upon the Free State men doing nothing, goes much further. If "not half the Free State men are registered," why do they not assert their rights, have their names entered, or, if rejected, expose the fraud and submit the evidence? If "half of the border counties in Missouri are on the poll list," why not prove the fact, and submit it with the evidence, should they come as protestants before Congress? What remedy does this adviser suggest? How are the Free State men to help themselves? By doing nothing but crying out, fraud! fraud! How long are they to pursue such a policy? This Administration is pledged to recognise the existing Legislature, as it is called, of the Territory, for the next four years, then, the Free State men are to suffer every election to go by default—to permit the Pro-Slavery Party, without a struggle, to consolidate its power.

Another exchange says that, after all the fraudulent preliminaries are arranged, Governor Walker will appear in the Territory, and, appealing to the People with smooth words, call upon them to vote.

"We hope," it proceeds, "he will be met at once by the Free State men with a frank reply, something like this:

"'Yes, sir; we are all willing to vote, *not under this swindling census, but under the organic act* passed by Congress, which we all recognise as law. You, Governor, have unlimited authority from the President. Frame rules as stringent as you please to prevent fraudulent voting—appoint honest and impartial election judges—allow all persons qualified by the organic act to vote—use your army to keep off invasions of the ballot-boxes—carry out the fair promises of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, that "it is the imperative and indispensable *duty* of the Government of the United States to *secure to every resident inhabitant* the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote"—give us the least hope of a fair election, and we will vote on anything you please—delegates to a Convention, a new Legislature, the naked question of Freedom or Slavery, or the Topeka Constitution—and prove to the world, unmistakably, that the tyrants of Kansas are but a pitiable minority of the whole People.'

"And if he refused this proffer, throwing himself back on the Border Ruffians' swindle as a 'law' he must carry out, the hypocrisy of his appeals to them to vote would be too apparent for any candid man to deny or attempt to justify."

Cui bono? The President *does* recognise the spurious Legislature—does recognise the act for taking a census and holding a Convention—and the Governor is but the exponent of his will. He has no unlimited power or any authority at all from the President, to appoint a new census, to call a Convention, to make any arrangements for holding a Convention—and we all know he will do no such thing. Why calculate upon what is hopeless? Why encourage our friends in Kansas to waste time and breath in appeals that will be fruitless?

The enemy has chosen his own position—he has the advantage—he will not abandon it—he will not place himself on a fair field—we must fight him where he is, or he will achieve a triumph without a struggle. If we succeed, the greater the victory, the more decisive the result; if we fail, we shall have ascertained and demonstrated our own strength, retained and increased our moral power, laid the foundation for future success. But, if we retire from the contest, crying out, fraud! fraud, for heaven's sake, tell us, how we are to gain anything?

Another exchange says:

"All the bogus Legislature of Kansas wants, to put itself on the same level with the Governments of the other States and Territories, is to procure its recognition as legally capable to act for the people of Kansas, by the majority of that people themselves. Now, to vote at the bogus Conventional election would be precisely such an acknowledgment. There is all the difference in the world between submitting to force—submitting to be arrested, for instance, by a bogus Sheriff, or to pay a bogus tax under pretended process of law—and the voluntarily taking share in the bogus Legislature, or the voluntarily doing any other act directed by the bogus laws. Voluntary acts of that sort would amount, practically and in the public mind, to a recognition of the authority of the bogus Legislature. It would be putting the bogus Legislature on the same footing, as to all practical purposes, with other Legislatures. It would be a recognition of the most dangerous and alarming principle, that Government, instead of requiring the consent of the governed, may be established by force, and that possession for a short year or two gives to the most atrocious outrage a title not distinguishable, for any practical purpose, from a title by right.

"The people of Kansas owe it not merely to themselves as citizens of the Territory—they owe it even more, if possible, to their character as citizens of the United States, not to give any endorsement to this first attempt to pervert the foundation principles of our Government by giving to external interference the character of law and right."

What is the difference between not voting and voting by the Free State men in this Convention election? In the former case they refuse to endorse the spurious Legislature, but do nothing to take the rule out of its hands: in the latter, they refuse to endorse the spurious Legislature, and do all they can to take the rule out of its hands. In other words, there would be the same difference as there is between Faith without works, and Faith with works.

Voting in this election involves no endorsement of the Ruffianism which has subjugated Kansas, or of the so-called Legislature to which it has given birth. No voter is now obliged to swear support to any act of that body, or to the Fugitive Slave Act: tests are repealed. The so-called Legislature calls a Convention to form a State Constitution, just as a self-constituted Committee, or a Convention called by the primary assemblies of the People, might do. The call, the proceedings under it, the Convention, the Constitution, do not change the Government—instal no new rule in the Territory—are not binding until Congress act.

The position of the Free State men who go into the election would be this: We protest against the legislative authority of the body calling this Convention—we denounce it as the creature of fraud and violence—in this very act, we recognise its determination to treat us unfairly, and to deprive us of our rights—but, as it requires from us, as a condition to voting, no test oaths, no act recognising its authority or the validity of its acts, and as we can see no other way to bring its rule to an end, and institute a better order of things, we shall unite with the rest of our fellow-citizens in voting for delegates to the Convention, resolved, however, to expose and resist fraud and violence, wherever manifested.

It seems to us that the Free State men of Kansas would, in this way, more efficiently vindicate their rights as citizens of the United States, than by standing aloof, and permitting their adversaries to have everything their own way.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, a Republican paper, commenting upon our advice, remarks—

"The fact that the Administration recognise and intend to enforce the Bogus Laws, and permit the fraudulent scheme of forming a State Constitution to be carried out, seems to make this advice judicious. The numbers, persistence, and power of the Free State settlers in the Territory, must be felt in some way; and in no way more potently, it seems to us, can they be exerted, than at the polls. It must be anticipated, of course, that there will be a fresh raid from Missouri; and the Ruffians will probably cross the border with arms in their hands, and all the threatening paraphernalia with which they were formerly accompanied. But the Free State men must be bold to meet this array, and assert their right to vote, take note of all the illegalities perpetrated, and demand their correction at the proper quarter. This will be commencing the battle, which must be fought, at the beginning. The result may not be reached until a State organization has been perfected. But it *must* be for Freedom in the end, and should, if possible, be reached without violence."

Some of the foremost men in our Cause heartily sustain our views. They say that the Free State Party should divide the Territory, appoint individuals in counties or townships, and take down the name of every voter favorable to the Cause. The party should know beforehand within a small number what their vote will be. In Kentucky, a shrewd politician announced, just before the election of General Jackson, the number of votes he would receive in every county of that State, and the result was within ten or twenty of his calculation. The voters were polled. Why has not this been done by our friends in Kansas? Why may it not be done? What they need is, thorough organization and a perfect knowledge of their own strength, and a complete method by which it shall be manifested through the ballot box.

THE MORMONS.

The Administration of General Pierce, like that of Mr. Fillmore, tampered with the evil of Mormonism, till it attained such head that it was thought safest to let it alone. The laws and usages of the country were set aside, the administration of justice prevented, Federal power defied, denounced, and threatened; but nothing was done. The Squatter-Sovereignty theory seemed to paralyze all action on the part of the Executive. A gang of Polygamists, living in the practice of the most loathsome vices, cherishing a destructive superstition, were permitted gradually to insulate themselves, cut loose from all restraint, set up an independent Government, and at last to array themselves in an attitude of rebellion against the Federal Government.

Public Sentiment now demands the repression of this evil—demands from the present Administration immediate measures for rescuing the territory of the United States from the usurpation of men who have set up an *imperium in imperio*, and defy the Government: and it is stated that the President is about to satisfy this demand, by the adoption of prompt and decided measures. General Harney has been withdrawn from Florida, and directed to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, there to await further orders; and it is stated that he is to proceed to Utah, with a strong force, for the purpose of applying such remedy to the evil as may be necessary.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The elections in England for a new Parliament have resulted in favor of the Ministry. The question was distinctly put to the country, "Shall the Ministry be sustained in its policy towards China?" and it has answered in the affirmative.

Lord Palmerston is the representative of a bold and decided foreign policy, involving the appliance of force whenever it shall be deemed necessary. It was the policy that originated the alliance between England and France against Russia, and compelled the submission of the Czar; it is the policy which will compel China to regard the faith of treaties, and respect the rights of English subjects. It may not be always right; it may be at times too quick to take offence, too prompt to avenge; but it is thoroughly national in its spirit, and its tendency is to command respect, and, in the long run, to promote the interests of peace. We never doubted that, had the Ministry at any time during the Russian controversy been obliged to appeal to the People, it would have been triumphantly sustained; nor are we at all surprised at the result of its appeal on the controversy with China.

We think that the great reformers of the late Parliament, in their unqualified opposition to the war with Russia, and to coercive measures towards China, were in error. It is a common fault among men devoted to the exposure and correction of domestic abuses, to the advancement of domestic reforms, to overlook or depreciate the position of the country in its relations to foreign Powers; and for this reason, should important foreign questions spring up, they are apt to be overshadowed, and, if lukewarm, run down by men who care more for the external power and dignity of the nation, than for the correction of internal evils. We could wish that Cobden and Bright had found it consistent with their views of public duty, to refrain from any demonstration calculated to place them in an attitude of apparent opposition to their country, in its conflicts with Russia and China. As it is, even their great talents and experience, and their noble services in the Liberal Cause, could not save them from defeat, when the question, in public opinion, lay between vindicating and sacrificing the rights and power of England.

The revolution has been sweeping. It is supposed that one hundred and fifty new members have been returned: Palmerston will have a triumphant majority—so say his supporters, but the opposition press insist that it will fall far short of what he anticipates. How the new Parliament will stand upon other questions cannot yet be known; but the general impression is, that the Liberal members constitute a majority, so that domestic reforms, although probably they may be postponed, will not be defeated.

The *London Times*, while exulting in the defeat of the Opposition, speaks in handsome terms of Bright and Cobden, names honored wherever the English language is spoken:

"Still, with it all," it remarks, "we regret the fate which has overtaken Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. Nothing can be more alien to our feelings than to insult these gentlemen with an expression of commiseration when the battle of life has for the moment turned against them. Save in so far as for personal and domestic affliction, they need not the pity of any man. How many among public men now living have done what they have accomplished? What we now say with regard to Mr. Bright, we said when the contest was as yet undecided, and when the constituency of Manchester had not as yet passed upon him a vote of ostracism. We can well understand that Manchester should have desired to free itself from the dictation of the League; perhaps the object might have been obtained, and yet the resolution have been more gracefully carried out. With regard to Mr. Cobden, we can only repeat, that in our opinion, while he is living, and in full possession of his faculties, no English House of Commons will be complete without him. Let the constituency think, not upon what he has done since 1846, but upon the energy, the singleness of purpose, the zeal, with which he fought the fight for food for many a long year, when that fight was no easy one. He is not a man to be cast aside, like a chipped brick. Unless we mistake the signs of the times, there is a little cloud upon the horizon, as yet no bigger than a man's hand, which denotes a time when his services may again be called into requisition. For ten years we have opposed these two gentlemen in well nigh every act of their public lives, and yet now we most honestly say that we deeply regret to see erased from the roll-call of the House of Commons the names of JOHN BRIGHT and RICHARD COBDEN."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The friends of Freedom throughout the free States have been keenly disappointed in the results of the recent election in the State of Connecticut. For several years past, Connecticut, together with New Hampshire and Rhode Island, has led the van against the false Democracy, and has invariably triumphed. Last fall, she attained the pendent position she has ever occupied on the Slavery question, beating the negro-driving Democracy by ten thousand votes.

In the late election, the "*Unionists*" have triumphed—but what a triumph! The Union State Ticket is elected by a trifling majority, and two of the four Congressmen elect are unswerving supporters of the Administration. In six months, the Republicans have lost ten thousand votes! Did "*the rain*" work such a direful result? Are the Republicans of a State noted for the energy and perseverance of its people, afraid of a passing shower, or even a drenching storm? We think not. A rain-storm last fall would not have appreciably lessened the Republican vote in the State, and we cannot believe that our loss now is owing to such a cause. What, then, are the causes which have led to the partial triumph of the Democrats?

We shall not, at this distance, pretend to state in precise terms the faults of the campaign, or criticise the conduct of our friends; but principles are not bounded by State lines, and the general rules of political warfare hold good for all sections of the country.

It was to be expected that a portion of the votes called out by the excitement of a Presidential election would be lost in the comparative quiet of a State contest. Some men are so dignified that they never go to the polls on a rainy day, or upon any occasion save when the whole country is on fire with excitement. Due allowance should be made for this class of men.

The ticket generally supported by our Connecticut friends in the late election was a "*Union*" ticket, and so called by friends and enemies. It was not a Republican nor an American ticket, but was a *Union* ticket, made up of men from both parties. The ticket united both interests. With some of its members, Know Nothingism was and is the chief consideration; while others, and a majority we presume, regard the Anti-Slavery issue as of paramount importance.

This being the truth, the partial defeat in Connecticut can easily be accounted for without ascribing it to the elements, or to actual loss of Anti-Slavery Sentiment. The ticket offended the foreign Anti-Slavery voters, and many native opponents of the illiberal principles of the Know Nothings, while it failed to please the ultra Americans.

The Fremont vote of last fall was made up in part by bitter enemies of the Know Nothings—Germans, Irishmen, and consistent natives. In the Presidential contest, these persons were free to express at the polls their Anti-Slavery sentiments; but who could expect them to vote for State officers and Congressmen pledged by past acts to place the foreigner in precisely the position which the negro occupies in many of the Northern States?

Judging from the public protests, before the election, of both native and foreign Republicans, we are convinced that thousands of Connecticut voters absented themselves from the polls for this reason alone; and, notwithstanding the tempting bait thrown out, the supporters of Fillmore were not caught. The towns which gave the largest Fillmore vote last fall now give an increased Democratic vote, while that of the Unionists is diminished.

But the election is over, and we can only learn wisdom from it, for use in future campaigns. Native Americanism is dead, and that without the faintest hope of a resurrection. Our American Anti-Slavery friends will admit and accept this statement as *a fact*. Will they, then, allow the dead carcass of Americanism to endanger our position, and to stand in the way of a final triumph? The only live issue before the country is that of Slavery; and, in arranging for a campaign, it strikes us that the file-leaders should be men of genuine ability, and earnest advocates of our principles. They may have been Know Nothings—that fact is unimportant, for the past is to be obliterated—but they should not be selected *because* they are, or were, Know Nothings. In making nominations, the American party, *as such*, should not be recognised. The men who will not come into a Republican organization, casting aside their peculiar views upon any minor questions until the one which overshadows all others is settled, are not worth having. Better defeat without, than victory with them. The sooner Republicans in every State determine to have no alliance with antiquated cliques and ghosts of parties, and establish themselves upon their own platform, recognising no other issue, no other principles as worthy a moment's consideration, the better for our ultimate success. We can afford to endure temporary defeat, even should the pursuance of such a policy cost it, for we should have an organization founded upon a rock, and neither "rains" nor winds could overthrow it, and our principles would ultimately triumph throughout the land.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE adjourned *sine die* on the 18th inst. The joint resolutions in regard to Slavery and the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, were passed, but the bill reported by the Committee in relation to slaves and slavery failed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted, requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to use their best endeavors to keep the public lands from the hands of speculators, and "to secure that distribution of them among the old States, to which they are entitled." A better resolution would be one in favor of a bill securing to the landless free homes on the public lands. Distribution among the States would be better than monopoly by speculators; but we cannot see the necessity or wisdom of either.

MINNESOTA.—The Buchanan men are exerting themselves to make Minnesota a Democratic State. Governor Medary is a shrewd manager, and the patronage of the Federal Government will not be wanting. They have already an efficient organization in the Territory, and will make desperate efforts to carry the first Legislature, so as to secure the United States Senators. The Republicans are not so active as they ought to be. Their Committee meet on the 25th of this month, only five weeks before the Constitutional election. This is a very short time for energetic operation. We hope they will do all the more work. Minnesota should be wheeled into line with her sister States, Wisconsin and Iowa.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

According to the *Star*, the enthusiastic little friend of all Democratic Administrations, the editor of the *N. Y. Herald* applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a place for one of its reporters, on board the war-steamer Niagara, which is to lay the cable for the Transatlantic Telegraph Company. Mr. Toucey politely replied that it would be "inconvenient;" whereupon the *Herald* calls the Naval Secretary "a Connecticut pedler."

SENOR DON LEON ALVARADO last week presented his credentials as Minister from the Republic of Honduras. He has recently visited England, where, with Mr. Squier, he negotiated a treaty with the English Government. The two gentlemen are engaged in getting up a new railway on the Isthmus.

GENERAL HARNEY, who has been appointed to the command of the troops in Kansas, is said to be a man of fiery temperament, and not a very safe man for the position he occupies. By June, General Harney will have 3,000 troops under his command.

The Administration have agreed to the European plan for the redemption of the Sound Dues.

The Navy and War Departments are unusually busy, getting ready for a peaceful China expedition, it is said. Mr. Reed, our Envoy, is to sail in a vessel of his own choice; and will probably, for a time, at least, after his arrival at his place of destination, reside on board ship.

The Hon. William A. Harris came out in the *Union*, last week, with his salutatory. He is to be sole editor and proprietor, and will be a faithful and enthusiastic supporter of the Administration, whatever it may do. Mr. Harris need not have informed the world of that fact. Of course he will. What if he were to make the *Union* independent—would it pay for the white paper upon which it is printed?

TIMBER IN KANSAS.—A Kansas correspondent proposes that Congress shall pass an act to encourage the growth of timber upon the Western prairies, by giving to all settlers who will plant a certain number of acres with trees, title deeds to quarter-sections of land. The idea is a good one; but perhaps for that reason Congress would never entertain it.

The Cabinet, during the last week, has been considering the questions connected with New Granada, and it is said orders will be sent by the next Aspinwall steamer for our naval forces in the West Indies and the Pacific to concentrate on the Isthmus of Panama.

Our relations with Mexico give the Administration some anxiety. Mr. Forsyth's acts are not satisfactory, but a new Minister will not be appointed. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Instructions are no doubt to be sent to Mr. Forsyth immediately, for the negotiation of a new treaty, reserving to the United States the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, if not a cession of it. The Mexican treasury is bankrupt, and Comonfort's Government can hardly be sustained from week to week, although the danger of invasion by Spain is no longer very imminent. If he cannot make such a treaty as we desire for such a sum of money as our Government might offer, we must await the action of the Constitutional Government, if that should be established, in September next."

Last Friday, Mr. Sayer, an elective of Mr. Clayton, made a violent assault upon Mr. Herrick, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in consequence of certain strictures, contained in Herrick's letters, upon Assistant Secretary Clayton.

The new roads to the Pacific, ordered by the last Congress, are to be put under construction at once. It is to be under the care of a distinct department, at the head of which Mr. Campbell, of the Topographical Engineers, will be appointed.

A decision was made in the Circuit Court, last Saturday, of considerable importance, viz: that the manner in which police magistrates have been invested with office, is contrary to law, and consequently, the offices of police magistrate in Washington are vacant.

The English Government, through Lord Napier, it is said, recently signified its desire that the Hon. Robert J. Walker be selected as our Ambassador to China. The reason for the selection is the fact that Mr. Walker's views coincide with those of Lord Palmerston and the British Government. But Mr. Walker is to go to Kansas, and Mr. Reed to China. It is understood that our Government will co-operate with England and France, so far as it can be peacefully done to open China to the trade of the world, but will not resort to any war alliances with those countries, the object of which will be to *compel* China to a liberal policy.

MESSRS. MORSE AND BOWLIN have informed the Government of their failure to negotiate successfully with the Government of New Granada. The matter has been the subject of Cabinet consultation, and it is said that decisive ground will be taken.

THE SOUND DUES.—The treaty made by Denmark with the United States, by which the former Government agrees to relieve our vessels from the Sound dues, calls for the payment by the United States of $393,000 as an equivalent for this concession. The European Governments interested made a separate treaty, agreeing to pay in the aggregate, according to their proportionate interests, about thirty millions rix dollars. The treaty with this country has yet to receive the approval of the United States Senate, but the amount asked seems but a reasonable sum, inasmuch as Denmark is to keep up the lights, bouys, beacons, &c., to provide pilots as heretofore, and allow to all persons the privilege of running steam-tugs and tows through the Straits, and establish and occupy stations for that purpose.

☞ The *Methodist Christian Advocate*, published in Oregon Territory, says:

"Some subscribers discontinue the *Advocate* in evident ill temper, for the reason, as they say, that it has expressed itself as opposed to Slavery. Such sensitiveness and proscription toward the press pay but a sorry compliment to the intelligence of the age, and exhibit a fear that the subject of Slavery will not bear examination. It is vain to attempt to stifle inquiry. The Americans will never submit to be denied the freedom of the press and of speech. We are in favor of thinking and letting think—speaking and letting speak."

This paragraph shows the existence of violent Pro-Slavery men in Oregon, men unquestionably who will use every means in their power to introduce Slavery into the State Constitution.

☞ A CORRESPONDENT in Indiana writes:

"Are not our friends in Kansas committing what may prove a fatal mistake? Congress will scarcely have the disposition to resist the admission of Kansas as a slave State, or at any rate will not have the firmness to oppose an effectual resistance to its admission. The judicial branch of the Government, as now constituted, in the Territory and out of it, would with alacrity assist in perpetuating the outrage. Under these circumstances, there is, I think, no earthly power capable of preventing the extension of Slavery into Kansas, except the Free State voters of the Territory. * * * If this course (that of not voting) be pursued, I am much mistaken if history does not ultimately say that Freedom in Kansas had its downfall from the supineness, if not cowardice, of its professed friends in that Territory."

The Sioux Indians in Minnesota having lately destroyed a white settlement at Spirit Lake, and marched against another called Springfield, the people of the latter repulsed them, and killed ten or twelve.

The Review.

The Days of My Life. By the author of "Margaret Maitland," "Zaidee," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The reader's interest is enlisted at the very commencement of this tale, and deepens as it proceeds. It belongs not to the class of fictions so much in vogue a short time since, and which, we are happy to see, are growing less in number, comparatively—the high-raised and powerfully excited, we suppose, they would be called, though we should rather term them fustian, bombastic, and ridiculous. But the authoress knows how, in her simple, quiet, narrative style, by the delineation of characters and the developments of incidents affecting them, to touch the springs of feeling, and portions of her volume are of deep pathos.

The course of the story, with the different scenes and display of intermingling and yet distinct relations of the persons introduced, and helping on to the issue, by which the sympathy is seized on and held to the very close, are most skillfully managed. The gradual humbling of her unsubdued pride and temper, by the discipline through which the heroine passes; the final happy union, and the manly independence vindicated; the nice touches, that reveal the study of the heart, and make us feel the rare discrimination that guides the pen, give to this volume a claim on the reader's interest far beyond what is usual.

Mrs. Oliphant (we think this is the authoress's name) is taking a high rank among the novelists of the present day. Her "Zaidee," as originally published in Blackwood, in a series of chapters, would have led us to expect something good, both in matter and style; but the present work is equally original in conception, simple and effective in execution, with a better moral in its progress and termination. Besides the principals, the subsidiary characters, Miss Saville, Flora, and others, are well drawn, and engage the interest. Indeed, there is but one repulsive character who has any degree of prominence, (and his conduct is accounted for satisfactorily,) in the whole story. We mean Saville, who is defeated in all his worst machinations. We will not go into the plot, as we do not wish to anticipate our readers' pleasure in reading it for themselves.

Stories of the Island World. By Charles Nordhoff, author of "Man of War Life," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

This little volume, in a course of several evenings, presents a condensed summary of the natural features, history, &c., of the Islands of Madagascar, Java, Iceland, Ceylon, and New Zealand. The subjects are well selected, as in every one of these cases there are many interesting facts to be told.

The narrative, in respect to particulars, does not allow of much detail. Still, considerable information is furnished in an easy and attractive form. The author's previous volumes have been quite popular, and this, from its character, will be so; the illustrations, too, are very good. It is a book designed for the young, but the resources which the author had for accomplishing his plan being in some cases less accessible to most of the reading public, render it, too, hardly less likely to engage the attention of older persons. He gives a brief view of the climate, soil, and natural features of the countries, and also of the manners, customs, dress, ceremonies, religious belief, and various peculiarities of the people, their animals, hunting and fishing practiced, with a short account of the efforts and success towards the civilization and conversion to Christianity, especially in Madagascar, Iceland, Ceylon, and New Zealand. It is well known that Madagascar has been the scene of violent, cruel persecution of Christian converts, by a bloody and idolatrous Queen, Ranavalona, who, after the death of Radama, the King, seemed to be infuriated to destroy every vestige of Christianity from the island, and that but very recently has light again dawned upon its darkness, by the reopening of its arms to receive the messengers of the Gospel. The exhibitions of heroism and fortitude in the case of the persecuted have been most striking. Of New Zealand and Ceylon much more is known, and the wondrous success of missionaries there among the cannibals and degraded heathen idolaters are more familiar to many of our readers. Iceland occupies less space, but it is an island of no little interest, both in its situation and history.

School Amusements; or, How to make the School Interesting. Embracing simple Rules for Military and Gymnastic Exercises, and Hints upon the General Management of the School Room; with Engravings. By N. W. Taylor Root. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company. 1857.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is an old maxim, which applies as well to study as to any other kind of work. Activity and physical development is a law of nature in regard to the young, whether among animals or human beings. There is too great disregard of this principle by many parents at the present day. It is an age of *cramming*, and the object often seems to be to put as many sciences and branches of learning, in as condensed a form and as short a time as possible, into the heads of children; and the consequence is, premature development and premature death. Some parents have had bitter experience of the truth of this. Learning is not to be concentrated into extracts, and thus infused in its quintessence into the brains. It is to be attained by study, by vigorous mental discipline. For this purpose, too, recreation in some sort or other must come in, to vary the fatigue of such labor. The law of God in the formation and conditioning of mankind, in the peculiarities of infancy, childhood, and youth, must not be ignored or lost sight of. The question, then, is one of importance, What sort of recreations are best adapted to the object, in connection with the school; and can the purpose be attained by combining with the selected one other advantages, too, of enforcing certain rules of discipline?

The author of this volume thinks so, and has given us a drill-practice of military manoeuvres, as well as gymnastic exercises, as a part of the arrangements in conducting schools. In respect to the former of these, we confess some doubts—the additional expense, the spirit liable to be inspired, and some other objections, occur to us. We are not insensible to the benefits he mentions, in "habits of promptness, exactness, and unanimity of action; subordination; erectness of carriage; neatness," &c.—but may not these be taught in a well-disciplined school, without this particular aid? Gymnastics, in the forms in which the disposition voluntarily engages, seem to us less objectionable. Athletic exercises, properly conducted, are valuable; and the apparatus which renders the performance of certain feats of developed strength pleasant and engaging, to the younger portion especially, are important aids. But the common home and school amusements of playing ball, pitching quoits, running, jumping, skating, &c., as well as riding, hunting, fishing, &c., are probably those, after all, which must be mainly relied on.

The author's book, however, contains many valuable suggestions and observations on the management of children and youth, and numerous plates furnish all needed information as to the military drill, marches, and counter-marches; and two or three more likewise give some of the most common practicable exhibitions on gymnastic bars, and other apparatus of this description.

The style is plain and clear, adapted to its object, and the book deserves the perusal of parents and teachers who are desirous of availing themselves of the experience and thought of others on these important subjects. It is printed and illustrated in a capital way. Even if the reader do not accord with the author's views, he will find enough to repay his time and attention in reading the volume, read so easily and pleasantly.

The New England History. In two volumes. By Charles W. Elliott. New York: Charles Scribner.

These large octavo volumes, with their clear, open type and snow-white paper, their neat binding and well-executed frontispiece engravings, appeal at once to the eye for favorable criticism. And upon looking into the volumes, and reading this complete, new, and original history of New England, not the eye alone, but the intellect, is pleased.

Such a book was needed in our literature, notwithstanding the fact that Bancroft and Hildreth have done such justice to our Colonial history. While this work records in chronological order the history of New England, from its discovery until the Declaration of Independence, it is something more than a mere record of events. It is not so dignified in style and matter as to detract from the interest of the narrative. In fact, the chief merit of the book is its natural and graphic style, and its lifelike sketches of the every-day life of the founders of New England. It abounds with vivid pictures of Colonial life and manners, gives the reader a view of the Pilgrim Fathers in their plain dwellings, sitting round their homely tables or the blazing fire-side. We see their trials, sympathize with them in their sorrows, mourn over their faults, and give them much of our love, respect, and admiration. The darker side of the picture is not so fully represented in this book as it might be, and perhaps it is better so. There is enough that is fine, noble, grand, in the Puritan's character. Let us not scan his weaknesses with too critical an eye.

Littell's Living Age. Littell & Son, Boston.

Number 673 is received, and exhibits an attractive table of contents, gathered from the wide field of foreign and home magazine and journalistic literature. Another instalment of that capital story, *The Dead Secret*, is printed in this number.

The Water Cure Journal.
The Phrenological Journal. Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York.

The April numbers of these enterprising monthlies are filled with entertaining matter; and though the reader may dissent from some of the views presented in them, he will find much in the style and matter of the contents to praise.

BAD, INDEED.—Some of the book-readers of Pedee, South Carolina, have been making a great noise over an Abolition book which has found its way down there. It seems that Messrs. Miller, Orton, & Co., of New York, who publish a book entitled "*Lives of Methodist Ministers*," by mistake placed the printed cover of one of those books upon another and a different book, which they also publish, entitled "*Modern Reformers*," an Anti-Slavery work. A good Methodist in Pedee bought the "Lives of Methodist Ministers," as he supposed, and took it home to read. Imagine his horror to find that, instead of lives of godly Methodist ministers, he had purchased the lives of such infamous Abolitionists as Garrison, Parker, Beecher, &c., &c.! The mistake created quite an excitement in Pedee, and the local newspaper took the matter up in earnest, accusing the publishers of an attempt to sell wares under false pretences, which the latter most emphatically deny.

"M. H." writes from "Western Egypt," i. e., Western Indiana, that the Republican cause is constanly gaining ground in that region. By the next Presidential campaign, he thinks, with Gen. Wilson, that "Egypt will be thoroughly turned over." So may it be. *Light* is all that is wanted.

☞ Several of the Virginia journals resent Mr. Thayer's attempt to colonize the worn-out lands of that State, and now go so far as to deny Mr. Thayer's statements respecting the price and quality of such lands. The *Baltimore Clipper* of the 15th inst. says:

"A high-toned gentleman is apt to be oversensitive. Hence our Virginia exchanges spurn with indignity the attempt of Eli Thayer to colonize any portion of that vast domain with a brood of live Yankees. They need not hoot at the idea, however, of having no waste lands to sell at $3 an acre. A real estate agent in this city has 9,000 acres of said lands on hand, which he would like very much to dispose of; another, 11,000; and still another, 14,000—making in the aggregate, 34,000 acres, some of which may be bought, by the section, at two drinks an acre—12½ cents; and on time at that. Facts are stubborn things, and the truth not always palatable.

☞ The Augusta (Me.) *Age* remarks as follows:

"What will be the verdict on the Free State men, if they do *not* go to the polls? Will an intelligent public opinion consider it a valid plea, that they do not mean to recognise that as legal which the constituted authorities of the country recognise as legal? They will have to act as sovereigns; to act as free and independent voters, not on legislative matters, but on the naked question of an organic law; and they will have the substance they contend for. Beyond a question, they will have the power to decide whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, and on all depending issues. Are they to insult public opinion at the North by alleging a technicality as the reason of non-action. Let them stay away from the polls, under such circumstances, and every honest man, every good citizen, every true patriot, will indignantly condemn them and their unscrupulous free soil allies as false to the duty they owe to themselves and their country. The patriotic among them will pursue no such course, but will heartily co-operate with Gov. Walker, and elevate Kansas to the dignity and safety of a sovereign State."

ST. LOUIS.—The secret of the late movement towards emancipation in Missouri can be gathered from the following paragraph, which we clip from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"St. Louis, since its repudiation of Atchison and his heresies, has gone ahead wonderfully in industrial prosperity and commercial greatness. The *Republican* (Pro-Slavery) says that all this spring there has been an unprecedented amount of business engrossing the attention of the merchants; that there never before were so many boats engaged in the trade to and from that city, nor such quantities of produce, hardware, and general merchandise, brought to the port; that the wharves and streets were so encumbered with goods, and jammed with vehicles for their transportation; and that the hotels and boarding-houses of every degree were never so crowded with the rush of strangers from all sections of the Union. Real estate has advanced in value, and everything else shows the same appreciation. This is quite a different story from that told by the St. Louis papers (the *Republican* among the number) last summer. Then the steamboats were lying idle, the Missouri river trade was comparatively dead, and St. Louis appeared dull and stagnant. Its present prosperity is entirely owing to Free Soil influences. The city is believed to have shaken off its fetters, and to be as free as Chicago or Cincinnati. It is now the proper emporium of the distant West. The Free State emigrant has no longer occasion to shun it, or to make his tedious way to Nebraska or Kansas, by the dismal stage and wagon routes of Iowa."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Democrats have elected their whole ticket in the recent city election at Hartford, Conn.

The returns from Iowa indicate the election of the Republican State officers by majorities fully as large as those of last fall.

In Trenton, N. J., the Democrats have experienced a complete triumph.

At the Albany charter election, the Americans and Democrats divide the offices between them.

A prospectus has been issued for a new journal in New York, to be called the *Southern Herald*. It is to advocate the interests of the South and Slavery, and post Southern buyers respecting the opinions of the New York merchants. Is it possible that there are no trusty Southern journals already established in New York?

Paul Creyton's popular story, "Neighbor Jackwood," has been dramatized in Boston, and brought out with great success. It is incidentally Anti-Slavery.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. Thayer, who is about to colonize Virginia, has already been offered four millions of acres of land in that State, at prices varying from $5 to $12 per acre.

A great fire occurred in Baltimore last week, nearly a million dollars worth of property being consumed.

The New York Young Men's Christian Association has receded from its Pro-Slavery position. Henceforth, there is to be freedom of speech in its meetings—even on the Slavery question. This shows the power of the press and pulpit.

The Legislature of New York has passed an act to incorporate an "American Aid and Homestead Company," the objects and purposes of said company being "to facilitate, organize, and conduct emigration, and to provide for the judicious and proper colonization and settlement of emigrants upon the occupied and unoccupied lands of the States or Territories of the United States."

The capital is $200,000, and the company has the privilege of making it $2,000,000. Erastus Corning, Truman Smith, and other men of note, are at the head of it, and they intend to buy up the cheap lands of some of the border slave States.

LEAVENWORTH ELECTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, dated the 18th inst., says that Henry J. Adams, the Free State candidate for Mayor at Leavenworth, has been elected by 180 majority over all opposing candidates. This is almost too good news to be true, but we see that the New York journals credit it. With such a local success in one of the strongholds of the Border Ruffians, the Free State men can certainly hope for success in the Territorial election of June.

A conflict occurred at Milwaukie on Friday, between two Deputy United States Marshals and the Sheriff of Milwaukie county, relative to the property of Mr. Booth, editor of the *Free Democrat*. No violence was used on either side, and the Sheriff retained the property. The affair is in continuance of the Garland slave case.

THE WEATHER, north and south, of late, has been exceedingly cold and unseasonable. At Savannah, last Friday, there was a severe frost, and at Augusta ice was formed.

In three weeks more, the new cent will be distributed to the public. Three millions will be coined before any are given out.

The Marietta and Cincinnati railroad is completed, a special train passing over it on the 4th inst. It is 109 miles long, terminating on the Ohio, three miles below Marietta. The road completes a direct route between Cincinnati and Washington.

The Society for sending school mistresses to the West has already sent out 452, of which number 246 have already married, and 24 have died.

There was an earthquake in Washington Territory on the 26th of December last.

The *North American* says:

"The current opinion as to the mode of dealing with Utah is adverse to violent measures, and it is believed that the Administration will be slow to adopt any measures not strictly within their constitutional powers. If the laws of the United States are not resisted by the Mormons, there can be no pretext for hostilities against them. The barbarous usages and immoralities cannot be made the subject of Executive interference, but Congress may refuse to admit a people with such institutions into the Union. It is a remarkable fact, that the Territorial Government of Utah would not have been established, had it been known here that polygamy was a Mormon institution. Dr. Bernhisel, and others who came here as agents of the Mormons, to obtain a Territorial Government, stoutly and perseveringly denied the imputation."

Why not establish a Territorial Government, with polygamy "a Mormon institution?" Shall not *the people* of the Territory choose their own institutions? This is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Buchanan belief.

In reference to the troublesome aspect of affairs on the Isthmus, the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday speaks as follows:

"Some of the Northern papers seem to apprehend that a war with New Granada will follow from the recent rebuff which our brace of agents received from that puny and motley Government. They even surmise, from the late naval orders for the reinforcement of the squadron on another coast of the Isthmus of Panama, that hostilities are impending. But this is not necessarily nor probably the case. The naval force was ordered for those points last summer, by the late Administration, in consequence of the Panama riot and outrages which occurred on the 15th of the preceding April. The Pierce Administration determined not to withdraw that force until they should obtain security of some satisfactory kind for the further safety of all our interests on the Panama Isthmus. Indemnity for past outrages and a guaranty against repetition of them was demanded, but has never been obtained to this day. Of course, the present Administration can do no less than continue to maintain the same or a greater naval force off the ports of Panama and Aspinwall, as a precautionary measure against further acts of violence. Were they to adopt the Palmerston policy, so much lauded in some quarters—that is, to commence hostilities upon the first pretext for conflict, and negotiate afterwards—they would declare war, and seize upon and hold the Isthmus, which Mr. Corwine, our Panama Palmerston, recommended. But precautionary measures will answer for the present."

The last sentence is ominous. *Precautionary measures* for the *present*. That is the usual phrase, and it means, warlike measures by and by. The Administration needs to be closely watched in this matter.

We find in the St. Paul papers the following proclamation from Gov. Gorman:

"An extraordinary emergency having arisen in the affairs of the Territory of Minnesota, requiring an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of providing by law for holding courts, for enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary to enable the people to form a State Constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State; also, for the purpose of disposing of the grant of lands made by the Congress of the United States at its last session, to the Territory of Minnesota in constructing certain designated railroads therein—the members of the Council and House of Representatives are therefore required to meet at St. Paul, on Monday, the 27th of April, 1857, and take into consideration the subjects above specified."

HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.—The English Board of Management for the Honduras Railway Company passed an order in London on the 11th of March, for the immediate fitting out of the expedition of survey from New York. On Thursday, the expedition, fully equipped, sailed from that port in the brig Favorite. This is quick work, considering that seventeen days of the intervening time were consumed in the transmission of the order by the steamship Arago, from Southampton. The road is to run from Porto Caballos on the north, to the Gulf of Fonseca on the south side of the Isthmus; the completion of which will materially shorten the distance to California and Oregon. English capitalists are principally in the company; Mr. W. Brown, of the distinguished house of Brown, Shipley, & Co., of Liverpool, being its president. The expedition comprises over fifty persons in the different departments. Among the persons who sailed in the Favorite was Senor Don Leon Alvarado, minister from Honduras to the United States. Also, sons of Com. Parker, Paul Brown of Philadelphia, and Col. Totten, of the Panama road. A hydrographic division, under Lieut. W. N. Jeffers, United States Navy, sailed on the 4th instant, via Panama, for the Bay of Fonseca. All the material and labor for the road is to be furnished exclusively from the United States. The expedition was fitted out by George Squier.

CIRCASSIAN INDEPENDENCE.—The new leader of the Circassian forces against Russia is Mehemed Bey. This is his Mohammedan name; his Christian name, when a Hungarian commander, was Bangya. He took with him to the Circassian headquarters at Quabs, 200 instructors in military tactics, and expects to have in the felid by the first of May a force of 150,000 well-trained Circassians. Mehemed was received with great enthusiasm by the troops and the people. He was with the Circassians during their last war with Russia, and he said to an English friend, after assuming the chief command, "Russia will soon have an opportunity af convincing herself that a new spirit prevails. I know the materials which are placed at my disposal, and am of opinion that a nation which, without a military organization, could resist its enemy for thirty years, will, when properly organized, be able to achieve its complete independence."

THE KANSAS ELECTION.—The town of Lawrence is acknowledged by all parties to be larger than any other in the Territory of Kansas. It contains several thousand inhabitants, or about half the aggregate of Johnson county, in which it is located. In arranging the voting places for the constitutional election, the Pro-Slavery officers have not allowed a single poll to be opened in Lawrence, but have fixed upon five other places, obscure little knots of two or three Pro-Slavery settlers, where all the voting for the county must be done. Yet it is urged that the Free State party should vote at an election of which this is a fair sample.

LAND SALES IN KANSAS.—Three great land sales are now advertised by the United States Government. The first will occur at Iowa Point, in Doniphan county, Kansas, beginning on the 5th May. This sale is for the benefit of the Iowa tribe. Another will occur at Paoli, in Lykins county, Kansas, commencing on the 26th of May, for the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas. The third will commence at Osawkee, in Kansas, on the 23d of June, for the Delaware tribe. For the benefit of the Iowa tribe, 95,000 acres will be sold; for the confederate bands, 214,000; and for the Delaware tribe, 345,000; making, in all, 654,000 acres.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—*St. Louis, April* 16.—Santa Fe advices to the 18th ult. have been received. The Democratic Convention of New Mexico had nominated James L. Collins for Governor, and Mr. Otero had been elected Delegate to Congress. Much excitement existed at Santa Fe, in consequence of a Mexican, named Gruler, having shot a soldier. He was taken to jail, but at night a party of soldiers entered and killed Gruler and another prisoner, and wounded others. Some of the soldiers had been identified and would be tried for the offence.

OUR COLD WINTER.—On the 8th of last January, when we were suffering from the intense cold, Bayard Taylor was passing through Kengis, on his road to Muoniovara, in Lapland, and sixty-eight degrees north latitude, with the thermometer twenty-five degrees above zero. The next day, however, it was down to forty-four degrees below, and he rode seventeen hours exposed to such a temperature.

AUSTRALIA.—By the last advices from Victoria, we learn that the ministry had threatened to resign, should certain measures, then before the Colonial Parliament, become laws. Still a crisis was not believed probable. The Victoria Land League, in opposition to the Government, was making great headway. A fire at Geelong had destroyed upwards of £50,000 worth of property.

COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—It is said that the new Collector of the Port of New Orleans has discovered frauds on the revenues, by false entries, to the extent of $13,000, perpetrated by a junior in a respectable mercantile house in that city, who has escaped with the money, and whose partners were only aware of his dishonesty after his flight. A broker in the same city, named Oxnard, is also reported to have absconded to Havana, leaving some of his friends minus $50,000. Gambling, extravagance, and dissipation, led to the result.

The Augusta (Me.) *Age* says:

"It is known that the Legislature, a week or two since, solicited the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the question as to the right of adult male negroes of this State (in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case) to vote in the elections. An opinion from the *full court* was the original anticipation of the movement. But the affair, we learn, has taken quite a novel and unexpected turn. In advance of a compliance, or time for compliance, with the requisition of the Legislature, *the case has been decided at nisi prius, by Judge Goodenow*, in favor of the right of our 'colored brethren.' And it is presumed that the affair will here end—unless somebody, dissatisfied with the decision of the court below, chooses to allege exceptions, (as in ordinary cases,) and thus carry the question before the *full bench*, for re-adjudication!"

AFFAIRS OF UTAH.—The Hon. W. W. Drummond, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the Territory of Utah, has addressed a letter to the Attorney General of the United States, resigning his seat on the bench, for the following reasons:

In the *first* place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to *him alone*, for the *law* by which they are to be governed; therefore, no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly. I know that there is a secret, oath-bound organization among all the male members of the church, to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church, (the names of whom I will make known at a future time.)

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly. That the Federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harassed, and annoyed, by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress.

Sixthly. That the Federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American Government traduced, the Chief Executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome, and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly conceive.

THE MASSACRE OF WHITE SETTLERS AT SPIRIT LAKE.—We have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman at Mankato:

Mankato, March 22.—According to the report of Mr. Markham, of Spirit Lake, in this Territory, a shocking affair took place there on the 9th of this month. Spirit Lake is about fifteen miles from Springfield, on the Des Moines river, in a southwesterly course, and near the Iowa line. Mr. Markham had been to the Des Moines river to see after his oxen, which were there feeding upon rushes, and in going home got bewildered and hungry, and started for the nearest house. Upon reaching it, he found the door and windows broken open, and on the inside upon the floor lay the body of an old lady.

A short distance from the house, upon the snow, he found a boy about twelve years of age, who was also dead. A short distance from the body of the boy he found that of a girl, partially devoured by the dogs. He says that he visited four other houses where families had been living, but no person was there; everything in the house was thrown over the floors. He started for the next house, expecting to stay all night, but found several Indian tents pitched before the door and the house filled with Indians. He, being fatigued, crept into a snow-bank and laid until morning, when he started for the settlement at Springfield.

They, finding that he was in earnest about his story, and swearing to its correctness, immediately dispatched two men for Fort Ridgely, who succeeded in raising fifty soldiers to come to their assistance. The men are in this place this evening, and will start for Des Moines river in the morning. The soldiers will camp for the night at South Bend. We have heard Indian stories before, but we are inclined, from the source, to believe this to be true.

St. Paul Democrat, March 26.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.—*New York, April* 16.—The steamer Tennessee, from San Juan, arrived here this morning.

It appears by her advices that General Lockridge, instead of capturing Castillo, as reported in the filibuster stories brought by the George Law, has actually abandoned the attack, and retreated, leaving the important post of Serapiqui, and the whole of the river San Juan, in complete possession of the Costa Ricans. He retreated without striking a blow, destroying, on his way down, all the fortifications below Castillo. Subsequently, he formed a new battalion of his scattered troops, and would endeavor to join Walker by way of Panama.

The steamer J. N. Scott had been blown up on the San Juan river, during the retreat of Lockridge, and over sixty officers and men were either killed or wounded. The wounded were sent in the steamer Rescue to Punta Arenas, while Lockridge remained up the river with his remaining force. He was well supplied with provisions.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR IN PROPECT.—Information has been received at the Department of the Interior, confirmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of Henry L. Dodge, United States agent for the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, who has been missing for some time past. Major Kendrick, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, and his corpse was discovered at a point about 30 miles south of the Zuna, towards the head waters of the Gila river.

It is stated that, so soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1,000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder.

The victim of this cruel act is the son of the Hon. Henry Dodge, the venerable ex-Senator of Wisconsin.—*National Intelligencer, 11th.*

FREE SOIL IN ST. LOUIS.—John M. Wimer, Esq., mayor elect of St. Louis, was sworn into office on Tuesday. In his inaugural address he took strong ground in favor of free white labor for the State of Missouri. He was replied to by Mr. Taylor, President of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of the City Council, who agreed to the positions taken by the Mayor in the abstract, but disagreed as to the proper time to agitate the matter.

SALE OF THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The White Sulphur Springs, of Greenbrier, Va., have been purchased by a company of Virginia capitalists, for the sum of $750,000, and are to have expended upon them, as speedily as possible, some $250,000, for extending the accommodations and beautifying the grounds. The prominent stockholders are Messrs. Caperton and Berne of Monroe, Macfarland of Richmond, and William Calwell of Greenbrier. Mr. Calwell is to be continued as the active manager.

THE NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The meeting of this body closed its session at Lowell, on Wednesday. Mr. Trafton, late member of Congress from the Berkshire district, has returned to the pulpit, and to his old charge, the Springfield Pynchon street Society. The meeting at Lowell was of unusual interest. Among the later and more interesting proceedings, were a discipline of one of the ministers for tobacco-chewing, and a brilliant debate upon a series of strong Anti-Slavery and anti-Gov. Gardner resolutions. Father Taylor, of Boston, and Mr. Trafton, were the principal speakers on the conservative side, or against the resolutions, which were supported, in turn, by Rev. Mr. Rice of Boston, and Dr. Raymond of Wilbraham. The progressives, or radicals, triumphed, passing the resolutions by a large majority. About one hundred and fifty clergymen belong to this Conference.—*Boston Traveller*.

From Liberia, we learn that the disturbances at Cape Palmas had been subdued, and the Legislature and people of the Maryland colony had unanimously applied to have their territory annexed to the Republic as a colony. The new settlement in the highlands of the interior has proved quite successful and healthy. An election was going on throughout the Republic. President Benson's administration being quite popular, he will no doubt be re-elected.

A LADY DIPLOMATIST.—A London correspondent intimates that the diplomatic laurels won by Lord Palmerston are really won by his charming Viscountess. It would seem that no British Ulysses is able to resist the captivating smile of this diplomatic Calypso, except only the incorruptible Roebuck. He has never yet been known to yield to the fascinations of woman. The writer closes by telling how a stern editor of a radical paper, who daily devoted the Premier to the infernal deities, was recently done over.

To his amazement, the British Gracchus was invited to an "intimate" party at Cambridge House. He was seated at the side of the engaging Viscountess at table, and after dinner he won at a lottery a pair of slippers, which Calypso confessed she had embroidered with her own noble hands. Inexperienced Telemachus, who looked at first as demure as if butter would not melt in his mouth, was an easy prey, indeed, and is now a most useful servant; the more so, because he keeps up a show of independence. Without his good genius, Lord Palmerston would already be recorded among the political relics of Great Britain.

COMPLIMENT TO SPEAKER BANKS.—Speaker Banks has declined the public dinner tendered to him by distinguished citizens of Boston, of all parties. Mr. Banks, in his reply, makes happy allusion to the new tariff, and the useful legislation of the last Congress, as follows:

"It would be gratifying to me, gentlemen, could I appropriate to myself any part of the high praise you award me in reference to this statute. But its chief merit is, that it is not the work of any man, party, or section of country. If there were a single interest that could justly claim to have dictated its provisions, it would impair its advantages and endanger its permanency. Concession is a law of nature, and there can be no permanent or mutual success where it is disregarded. It is an act of an unusual and happy accord between those who pay and those who receive, which promises not only present but permanent national advantages.

"The legislation of the last Congress is not likely to receive from the people the full measure of credit to which it has just claim. So many disturbing questions, seizing hold upon the passions of men, were constantly before it, that they lose sight of its many beneficent acts of public and private legislation. No Congress has done more to develop the material interests of that part of the continent we occupy. It has generously fostered the incipient energies of the West, protected wisely the manufactures of the country, enlarged greatly the commercial facilities, aided by wise legislation the army and navy, and relieved the people of no inconsiderable burdens of taxation. It has, by permanent enactment, facilitated and protected the transaction of public business in Congress. It has especially given an unusual attention to the liquidation of just individual claims upon Government; and in other respects, to which the occasion does not require me to refer, it has achieved results which are not likely hereafter to be altogether disregarded."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.—The first-class steamship Vanderbilt, recently built by J. Simonson for Commodore Vanderbilt, at a cost of nearly one million dollars, made a trial trip on Saturday afternoon. She started from the wharf, foot of Charlton street, North river, at 3¾ o'clock—steamed slowly down the Bay, rounded to at Sandy Hook, and returned, arriving at Castle Garden precisely at six o'clock. She is reported to have run from the Southwest Spit to Castle Garden, 17 miles, in 55 minutes, against the ebb tide—a speed never before equalled. She had her coals on board, (650 tons) the ship drawing 17 feet 9 inches water. The pressure of steam was 18 pounds per square inch, cut off at half stroke of pistons. The number of revolutions was 17 per minute. This performance exceeded expectation, and gives promise of great speed, the full power of the engines not being used on this occasion. The ship was remarkably steady, solid, and free from jarring motion. The engines worked with regularity. The vessel is of uncommon strength, and well appointed. The spaciousness of saloons and state-rooms, and elegance of furnishing, were greatly praised.

The dimensions of hull are as follows: Tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 5,268 tons; length, 340 feet; breadth of beam, 49 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet. Her draft of water, loaded, is 20 feet. The hull is built with seven solid, permament water-tight compartments. The ship has two walking-beam low-pressure engines—cylinders each 90 inches diameter, and 12 feet stroke of pistons—built at the Allaire Works. There are four tubular boilers, each 30 feet long and 14 feet wide, and each has 8 furnaces. The estimated consumption of coal is 100 tons per 24 hours. The paddle wheels are 42 feet in diameter, and 10 feet face, having 8 feet dip at 20 feet draft of water. Capacity of coal bunkers 1,400 tons; capacity of cargo hold, 1,200 tons. The number of state-room berths is 400.

The Vanderbilt is to start for Havre, *via* Southampton, May 5th, and it is hoped she will regain the laurels won from our steamers by the British steamer Persia. The Vanderbilt will be commanded by Capt. David L. Wilcox, of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Advertiser*.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE has just terminated its annual session, after passing a series of acts calculated to effect a thorough revolution in the affairs of New York city. A bill has been passed establishing a metropolitan police district, comprising New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Kings and Westchester counties, with a Police Board appointed by the Governor, to which the Mayors of the two cities are added. As the two latter functionaries are both Democrats, Governor King has appointed on the Board, four Republicans and one American, thus making the political division stand four for and three against the dominant party of the State. The bill comprises an entire new police system, with a general superintendent and five deputies appointed by the Board. The present chief of police in New York city is to be but a deputy. A new City Charter has also been passed, and signed by the Governor, which reduces the number of wards to seventeen, and makes a thorough change in the division of the town therein, so that it is impossible to recognise any of the old wards in the new ones. In every voting precinct there are also to be clerks appointed by the Police Board, and at least two policemen to preserve order. It fact, all the features of these bills appear designed to correct the alleged election frauds, and put the Democratic majority to a severe test.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Trustees of the Tabernacle Church, New York, have purchased ten lots on Broadway, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, as a site for their new place of worship. The price was $78,000. It is proposed to expend between $75,000 and $100,000 on the house, which will probably be built of rough white marble, and to make it a splendid architectural ornament to the upper part of the city. The congregation will vacate the Tabernacle on the 1st of May, when the old building, and a front of 72 feet on Broadway, will be torn down, and a noble marble warehouse erected on the spot by the owner, Mr. John J. Phelps. The Tabernacle lots, four in number, making 100 feet square, were recently sold to Mr. Phelps for $122,000.

A cold rain-storm set in last night, and has prevailed up to the present hour of writing, (12 M.) The wind, this morning, blew a gale from the northeast.

As yet, we hear of no disasters on the coast. The ship David Hoadley, from Antwerp, lying at quarantine, has dragged down toward the Narrows. The Star of the West, from Liverpool, is very near the bottom of the quarantine landing. The Bremen barque Meridian has dragged near the Stapleton landing.

The sea is making a clean breach over the docks on Staten Island, and, in consequence, several vessels lying at anchor off quarantine, arrived last night, cannot be boarded this morning.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.—The population of Venice appears to give considerable uneasiness to the civil and military authorities, by recent manifestations of popular feeling on public occasions. The ladies appear at the opera with bouquets, in which the popular colors predominate, and liberal sentiments are so enthusiastically applauded, that instructions have been given to suppress such sentiments. The national flag was hoisted in one of the most public places on a recent occasion, and when the archduke visited the theatre, the people purposely absented themselves. These manifestations are similar to those which preceded the revolution of 1848.

Horace Vernet's visit to this country is, it appears, with reference to a professional engagement with our Government. He is to arrive some time during the month of May. The proposed picture is destined for an appropriate space in the Capitol extension.

The decisions, together with the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, will be published by the Appletons in New York about the 25th of April. The Chief Justice has received a proof of his printed opinion, and the *Courier and Enquirer* says, that, "as judicial *dicta*, justice McLean has pronounced them of no authority whatever, and as political essays they will take rank with the ephemeral partisan literature of the day."

An attempt has been made at Havana to assassinate the British Consul at that place, on account of his exposure of the slave importations so frequently occurring there.

Advices from New Mexico say that Miguel A. Otero, late Delegate to Congress, has been re-elected. A Mexican at Santa Fe having shot a soldier in an affray, gave himself up, and was put in jail. While there, a party of soldiers got in, and fired forty shots, killing him and another prisoner, and wounding several others. Some of the soldiers have been identified, and will be tried for the offence.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from Kansas informs the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* that the Free State men in the Territory intend to vote at the approaching election, feeling confident in the strength of their overwhelming numbers. This is in direct contradiction of all other statements.

According to the official figures, there are 8,600 voters in the city of Washington, the national Capital. This represents a population of some 90,000 souls, a fact which shows that the place increases much more rapidly than has been generally supposed. When the census of 1860 shall be taken, the aggregate will no doubt exceed one hundred thousand. At this rate, Washington will become a great city before any one is aware of it.

A PAINTING.—Mr. Powell, who painted the De Soto Picture for Congress, has been appointed by the Ohio Legislature to paint a representation, of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie—the price not to exceed $5,000. It will be placed in one of the panels of the rotunda of the new State House.

NEVER TOO LATE.—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated that a general was recently discharged from the military service in Cuba, for having connived at the introduction of African slaves into his department of the Island. It is asserted that he has realized more than $200,000 as his share of the bribes from the operation.

MADISON, the capital of Wisconsin, contained but 1,200 inhabitants when the national census of 1850 was taken. Now it is said to have reached between ten and twelve thousand.

FROM OREGON.

The following extracts from letters received by the last mail from Oregon will interest our readers. A Lebanon, Marion county, friend writes:

"I suppose the question of Slavery in Oregon will probably be settled within the next twelve months; and I think now, appearances are favorable for Freedom. The Democratic party (a misnomer) say that they wish to avoid making a test question of it, but some of the members say, 'if the Republicans organize, they may be driven to the necessity of taking the side of Slavery,' and some good Republicans have been, by such threats, deterred from taking active measures for organization. As for myself, I am in favor of organizing and preparing; and if they spring the question upon us, we shall be ready for action; but if we lie still, and the time comes for action, the leaders of the Democratic party, by receiving instruction from their masters, may conclude to spring the question upon us, and we shall not be able to make effective battle.

"I believe it much better to be prepared for contingencies, when we have an enemy so full of treachery and deceit.

"Several stanch members of the party in this vicinity have assured me, that if that party adopt Slavery, they will be found dissenting by word and action."

A Fort Leland, Oregon, correspondent writes as follows:

"We are preparing to present ourselves for admission into the Union this coming summer. There will be a vote taken in June, for or against a Convention, which will be the third election held for that purpose, it will undoubtedly result in favor of a State. Then the tug of war will come for or against Slavery, and I think it will be a very close contest. Which way it will turn, is more than I can tell. The Pro-Slavery men are very zealous in their cause, and make their boasts of a large majority."

KANSAS.

Administration Appointments—How Received—Shooting Affray.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, K. T., *April* 8, 1857.

Fresh cause for Pro-Slavery agitation has again been sent to Kansas from Washington. The appointments of the new Administration for Kansas has inspired new courage into those who wish to make Kansas a slave State. Stock in the Pro Slavery towns is rising. A spirit of violent and reckless lawlessness is again beginning to be exhibited. It is now considered a sure thing that the power of Government at Washington will be used to make Kansas a slave State.

The appointments of the leaders of law and order ruffians to offices give great encouragement to all who would follow in their footsteps. W. E. Murphy, of Leavenworth, a noted ringleader in the Pro-Slavery difficulties, has been appointed agent to the Pottawatomie Indians. Captain Emory, who led on the gang who plundered and burned houses in Leavenworth, last September, and murdered Mr. Phillips, besides driving out industrious and useful citizens, because they happened to be Free State men, has been rewarded by an appointment in the land office, instead of being put on trial for his crimes, as he deserves. The Government can hardly be ignorant of the frauds on the Shawnee lands, under which actual settlers are defrauded, and a false census list has been made to carry the delegate election. So far from putting a stop to this, the Government has become responsible for it, and has placed the fraud beyond the reach of cure, by appointing Johnson, who lives near Westport, and who is reported as being actively engaged in the same fraud, as Shawnee agent. Other appointments of the same kind have been made: J. G. Anderson, of Lexington, a member of the bogus Territorial Legislature, has been appointed to one of the new land offices. Even Mr. Babcock, postmaster of Lawrence, has been removed, and Mr. Christian, Pro-Slavery, and member of the bogus Council, has been appointed in his place.

This is the kind of Democracy that is being inaugurated in Kansas. Men of stern Jeffersonian Democracy are being sacrificed, because they will not worship the nigger. The desire to advance the interests of property—slave property at that—is backing our Government to discard every principle of Republicanism and Democracy. The men of Kansas can have no security, unless they worship the "nigger interest." Those who murder men for their devotion to the policy of a free State, are rewarded with office.

The news of Walker's appointment has reached this place. It gives great dissatisfaction. The rumor that he comes instructed to carry out the census act, rouses indignation. Kansas was beginning to be quiet, and prosper, when this new firebrand is thrown into it from Washington. The question is asked everywhere, "Do the President and his Cabinet want civil war?"

A man named Kline has been shot at Grasshopper Falls. A person claiming to be be a deputy sheriff took several other persons with him, and proceeded to arrest Mr. Kline at a place of public worship on Sunday. Mr. Kline is engaged in revising it. The New York Courier refused to go with them, but said he would go next day. They ordered him to come with them, and on his still declining, they commenced shooting at him in the house. Mr. Kline has several wounds, and at last accounts was not expected to live. No others were hurt.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The English Elections—Defeat of Cobden—Austria and Sardinia—Battle in Persia—Advance in Breadstuffs.

ENGLAND.

The English elections indicate an overwhelming Palmerston triumph. Messrs. Gibson, Cobden, Layard, and Bright, have been defeated. London returns Lord Russell, Rothschild, Crawford, and Duke. Messrs. Gladstone and Roebuck are re-elected.

The net increase of the revenue on the year just ended, as compared with the previous year, is £2,525,000, and the increase on the quarter is £115,074.

In the customs, the increase on the year arises on nearly every head of duty except tea and coffee, on which there is a decrease or postponement of revenue of £1,000,000, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of the duty in April. The quarter's revenue is more especially affected by the same cause.

A disgraceful election riot took place at Kidderminster, in which one of the candidates, Hon. Mr. Lowe, received a fracture of the skull. He is doing well. The military alone put a stop to the riot.

Rev. Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, announces his determination to resign, in consequence of ill health.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* intimates that French refugees in England, are proved to be the instigators of the plot to assassinate Louis Napoleon. The evidence may lead to demands on the English Government respecting these refugees.

The Palmerstonians say they will have a good working majority in the House of Commons, and that the opposition have lost 19 seats, while the opposition assert that only five seats are lost, and that Palmerston will have too small a majority to go on with. The complexion of the new House is therefore doubtful. Notice from the liberal side has been already given to contest 25 conservative returns.

Christie, the second officer of the American ship J. L. Bogart, has been sentenced to transportation for life, for shooting at one of the crew during a mutiny on board the ship at Liverpool.

The Dowager Countess of Westmoreland died on the 26th of March, in England.

At the Irish elections, the balance of parties is not disturbed except in the case of Mr. Under Secretary Ball, who is at present unprovided with a seat, but there is a chance (only a faint one) of his late seat from Carlow county being gained by the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby.

FRANCE.

The number of Russian nobles sojourning in France is increasing daily. Many, among them the director general of the police of St. Petersburg, will depart next Monday for Toulon, for the solemn reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and France has been nearly concluded.

Business still dull in some manufacturing towns. Large orders had been received at Lyons. Leather falling in price, owing to the substitution on a large scale of moleskin for the common hide. Corn cheaper in France.

The King of Siam had sent an ambassador extraordinary to Paris and London.

PRUSSIA.

The *Independence* states that the difficulty which the Neufchatel Conference have now to deal with, is a demand by the King of Prussia of two million francs as a compensation for the revenues he abandoned, and repayment besides of expenses incurred by Prussia on account of the recent difficulties with Switzerland.

Hitherto the receipts of payment of the sound dues was considered equivalent to a quarantine certificate in the Russian ports of the Baltic; but the sound dues having now been suppressed, the Imperial Government has issued a notice to the effect that all foreign vessels bound to the Russian ports of the Baltic are to be provided with bills of health from the port of departure. Those vessels which, on their way, have put into French, British, Dutch, or Norwegian ports, must provide themselves with quarantine certificates from those ports, and cause them to be attested by the Russian consul.

SARDINIA.

The *Courrier Mercantile* of Genoa announces that the Sardinian Government, which had officially applied to Mr. Pierce for an indemnity to the Sardinian subjects who were among the sufferers from the bombardment of Greytown, has renewed its demand to President Buchanan.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, Feb. 17.—It is very generally credited that Commissioner Yeh has received the imperial commands as to his policy and conduct for the future. It is said that the Emperor has expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners; and although recommending clemency, yet that failing, the barbarians are to be driven into the sea. Yesterday accounts were received from Canton to the effect that under Yeh's direction the plowshare had traversed the site of the late factories, which the commissioner had sown with salt.

Other advices from Hong Kong state that 10,000 houses have been recently destroyed at and near Canton. The English continued firing. Chinese junks, amounting to a total number of one thousand, had again attempted to surprise the English forces, but had failed. Orders had been sent to the mandarins to negotiate soon, as English steamers threaten the towns where they reside. Hostilities had only taken place at Canton.

Dr. Parker, the United States minister, addressed Yeh, asking him to allow Americans to remove their property from Canton. Yeh replied, that all approaches to the city were commanded by the British vessels, and recommended that Americans should move to the other ports to trade.

PERSIA.

On the 8th of *February*, a force under General Outram obtained a signal victory at Khorahale, over the Persians. On the 3d of February, an expeditionary force of 419 cavalry, 4,300 infantry, and 18 guns, left Bushire. In 41 hours they reached the Persian entrenchments at Boorazjoon, a distance of 46 miles, whence the enemy retreated to the mountains, abandoning their stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. At daybreak on the 8th, the Persian army, about 6,000 strong, with five guns, was attacked by the British calvary and artillery, and totally routed. The enemy lost 700 killed, 100 prisoners, and two guns. The total British loss consists of 10 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant Franckland was killed; Captain Forbes, Captain Mockler, and Lieutenant Greentree, were wounded.

FOUR DAYS LATER—ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

New York, April 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, 8th inst., has arrived at this port, bringing London and Liverpool advices of her day of sailing.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announces that the English fleet left there on the previous day, for Malta.

It was considered in India that, according to the last accounts from China, the closing of the five Chinese ports against European commerce was imminent.

At the last advices, the Persian army was firmly posted at Shiras. Gen. Buhler was fortifying Arabistan. The southern provinces were tranquil.

Reforms are progressing in Turkey. In two cases, Christian witnesses have given evidence against Turks in Bosnia, and in both instances the Mussulmen were found guilty.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has declined to conclude with the Papal Chair a concordat like that of Austria.

The English elections were over, with very few exceptions. There will be a large Liberal majority in the new House of Commons.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have definitely given up his intended journey to Western Europe.

The Bank had raised the rate of interest for loans on stock to 7 per cent., which had caused a general decline in prices.

The English funds further declined in consequence of the extreme tightness of the money market.

Consols for money closed at 92½ @ 92⅝, and for account at 93 @ 93¼.

The foreign market was heavy under the influence of consols.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, but firm, at the previous rates.

Breadstuffs were dull. Wheat unchanged and steady. Flour quiet, and generally unchanged, though some forced sales had been made at a shilling decline. Corn was offered freely, and had a declining tendency.

The provision market was steady.

McHenry's Circular quotes flour at a decline of 6*d.* @ 1*s.* State 26*s.* @ 28*s.*; Ohio 29*s.* @ 30*s.*; Southern 28½ @ 30*s.* White wheat 8*s.* @ 9*s.*; red wheat 7½*s.* @ 8*s.*

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the unexpected increase in the Bank of England rate has had an unfavorable effect on the French trade. On the other hand, the new American tariff had encouraged manufacturers, who were anticipating a profitable business with the United States. The corn market throughout France was declining.

MARRIAGE.

Married in Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 8th, by the bride's father, at his residence, BARCLAY PENNOCK, of Kennett Square, Pa., to LYDIA A. CALDWELL, daughter of Eld. A. Caldwell.

DEATH.

Died of consumption, at the residence of her father, April 13th, LYDIA A. C. PENNOCK, wife of Barclay Pennock, and daughter of Eld. A. Caldwell.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

BOSTON THEATRE, *September* 23, 1856.

To Messrs. John I Brown & Son:

I have constantly used your Bronchial Troches for two years, and find them particularly efficacious in clearing and strengthening the voice, either for singing or speaking. Yours, respectfully, JULIA BARROW.

They can be had from any Druggist. 9

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 530

ONE THOUSAND YOUNG MEN

CAN make over one hundred per cent. in selling Premium Inks and other Chemicals. Send stamp to M. J. COOK, A. B., Detroit Michigan. 538

FIVE THOUSAND AGENTS

WANTED, to sell two new and unequalled Inventions, wanted and selling everywhere. My agents have cleared over $15000 selling one of them. Put in four stamps, and I will send you, gratis, forty pages particulars of the best Agency in the country. 538 EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

PRINTING.

BOOK, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly executed by BUELL & BLANCHARD, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME,

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1857.

The *National Era* is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birthplace or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled convictions of its meaning, without incurring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen can obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has supported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly independent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-avowed principles.

It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

The Republican Party must now perfect its organization, and proceed at once to the task of enlightening the Public Mind. Only in this way can it retain its power in the States which it now controls, and acquire power in the States which have just decided the issue against it. Documents and speeches answer the purposes of a temporary canvass, but permanent effects can be produced best by ever-working agencies A single tract, read, may be forgotten—a good newspaper, going into a family as a regular visiter, will not be forgotten. It is the continual dropping that wears away stone—the repeated blow that drives the wedge home—importunity that prevails where spasmodic appeals fail. The newspaper devoted to the discussion of fundamental principles, is the constant dropping, the all-prevailing importunity. No other agency can supply its place.

My subscribers have stood by the *Era* handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the *Era*, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for ten years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the *Era* is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

G. BAILEY.
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1857.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year	$2
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Ten copies, one year	15
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Address G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C., *Editor of National Era.*

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

AS FAR AS ELECTED.

THE SENATE.—(Sixty-two members.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		Jefferson Davis	1863
Clement C. Clay, jr	1859	MICHIGAN.	
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1861	Charles E. Stuart	1859
ARKANSAS.		*Z. Chandler*	1863
William K. Sebastian	1859	MISSOURI.	
Robert W. Johnson	1861	J. L. Green	1861
CONNECTICUT.		T. Polk	1863
Lafayette S. Foster	1861	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
James Dixon	1863	*John P. Hale*	1859
CALIFORNIA.		*James Bell*	1861
W. M. Gwin	1861	NEW YORK.	
David C. Broderick	1863	*William H. Seward*	1861
DELAWARE.		*Preston King*	1863
M. W. Bates	1859	NEW JERSEY.	
J. A. Bayard	1863	William Wright	1859
FLORIDA.		R. Thomson	1863
David L. Yulee	1861	NORTH CAROLINA.	
S. R. Mallory	1863	David S. Reid*	1859
GEORGIA.		Asa Biggs*	1861
Robert Toombs	1859	OHIO.	
Alfred Iverson	1861	George E. Pugh	1861
INDIANA.		*Benjamin F. Wade*	1863
G. N. Fitch	1861	PENNSYLVANIA.	
J. D. Bright	1863	William Bigler	1861
ILLINOIS.		*Simon Cameron*	1863
Stephen A. Douglas	1859	RHODE ISLAND.	
Lyman Trumbull	1861	*Philip Allen*	1859
IOWA.		*J. F. Simmons*	1863
Geo. W. Jones	1859	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
James Harlan	1861	Josiah J. Evans	1859
KENTUCKY.		Andrew P. Butler	1861
John B. Thompson*	1859	TENNESSEE.	
John J. Crittenden*	1861	John Bell*	1861
LOUISIANA.		A Democrat	1863
Judah P. Benjamin	1859	TEXAS.	
John Slidell	1861	Sam. Houston*	1859
MAINE.		Thomas J. Rusk	1863
William P. Fessenden	1859	VERMONT.	
H. Hamlin	1863	*Jacob Collamer*	1861
MASSACHUSETTS.		*Solomon Foot*	1863
Henry Wilson	1859	VIRGINIA.	
Charles Sumner	1863	R. M. T. Hunter	1859
MARYLAND.		J. M. Mason	1863
James A. Pearce	1861	WISCONSIN.	
Anthony Kennedy*	1863	*Charles Durkee*	1861
MISSISSIPPI.		*J. R. Doolittle*	1863
Albert G. Brown	1859		

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Democrats, (in Roman)	35
Republicans, (in Italics)	20
*Know Nothings	7
Total members	62

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and thirty-four members.

MAINE.
1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.†
2. Chas. J. Gilman.† 5. I. Washburn, jr.*†
3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.†

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. A. H. Cragin.*† 3. M. W. Tappan.*†
2. James Pike.*†

VERMONT.
1. E. P. Walton.† 3. H. E. Royce.†
2. J. S. Morrill.*†

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*†
2. Jas. Buffinton.*† 8. C. L. Knapp.*†
3. W. S. Damrell.*† 9. Eli Thayer.†
4. L. B. Comins.*† 10. C. C. Chaffee.*†
5. A. Burlingame.*† 11. Henry L. Dawes.†
6. Timothy Davis.*†

RHODE ISLAND.
1. N. B. Durfee.*† 2. W. D. Brayton.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. Ezra Clark.*† 3. Sidney Dean.*†
2. Samuel Arnold. 4. W. D. Bishop.

NEW YORK.
1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane.†
2. George Taylor. 19. Oliver A. Morse.†
3. Dan. E. Sickles. 20. O. B. Matteson.*†
4. John Kelly.* 21. H. Bennett.*†
5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin.†
6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard.†
7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.*†
8. Horace F. Clark. 25. Ed. B. Morgan.*†
9. John B. Haskin. 26. E. B. Pottle.†
10. A. L. Murray.*† 27. J. M. Parker.*†
11. Wm. F. Russell. 28. Wm. H. Kelsey.*†
12. John Thompson.† 29. S. G. Andrews.†
13. Ab. B. Olin.† 30. J. W. Sherman.†
14. Erastus Corning. 31. S. M. Burroughs.†
15 Edward Dodd.*† 32. Israel T. Hatch.
16. Geo. W. Palmer.† 33. R. E. Fenton.†
17. F. E. Spinner.*†

NEW JERSEY.
1. I. D. Clawson.*† 4. John Huyler.
2. G. R. Robbins.*† 5. J. R. Wortendyke.
3. G. B. Adrian.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. T. B. Florence.* 14. G. A. Grow.*†
2. Ed. J. Morris.† 15. Alison White.
3. James Landy. 16. John J. Abel.
4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly.
5. Owen Jones. 18. John R. Edie.*†
6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*†
7. Henry Chapman. 20. Wm. Montgomery.
8. J. G. Jones.* 21. David Ritchie.*†
9. A. E. Roberts.*† 22. S. A. Purviance.*†
10. J. C. Kunkel.*† 23. Wm. Stewart.†
11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillis.
12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick.*†
13. Wm. H. Dimmick.

OHIO.
1. G. H. Pendleton. 12. Samuel S. Cox.
2. W. S. Groesbeck. 13. John Sherman.*†
3. L. D. Campbell.*† 14. Philemon Bliss.*†
4. M. H. Nichols.*† 15. J. Burns.
5. Richard Mott.*† 16. O. B. Thompson.†
6. J. R. Cockerel. 17. Wm. Lawrence.
7. Aaron Harlan.*† 18. Benj. Leiter.*†
8. Benj. Stanton.*† 19. Edward Wade.*†
9. —— Hall. 20. J. R. Giddings.*†
10. Joseph Miller. 21. J. A. Bingham.*†
11. V. B. Horton.*†

MICHIGAN.
1. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D. Walbridge.*†
2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.†

INDIANA.
1. James Lockhart. 7. John G. Davis.
2. Wm. H. English.* 8. James Wilson.†
3. James Hughes. 9. Schuyler Colfax.*†
4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton.*†
5. David Kilgore.† 11. John U. Pettit.*†
6. James M. Grigg.

ILLINOIS.
1. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris.*
2. J. F. Farnsworth.† 7. Jas. C. Allen.*
3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith.
4. William Kellogg.† 9. S. S. Marshall.*
5. Isaac N. Morris.

IOWA.
1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.†

WISCONSIN.
1. John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurst.*†
2. C. C. Washburn.*†

CALIFORNIA.
1. —— Scott. 2. —— McKibben.

DELAWARE.
1. William G. Whiteley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen.* 4. P. S. Brooks.*
2. Wm. P. Mills. 5. James L. Orr.*
3. L. M. Keitt.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce.*

FLORIDA.
1. George S. Hawkins.

ARKANSAS.
1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren.

MISSOURI.
1. F. P. Blair, jr.† 5. S. H. Woodson.‡
2. —— Anderson.‡ 6. John S. Phelps.*
3. Jas. S. Green. 7. Sam. Caruthers.*
4. —— Craig.‡

* Members of the present Congress.

Buchanan men	66
† Republicans	92
‡ Know Nothings	3
Total	161

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street	$6.12	@	0.00
Flour, City Mills	6.25	@	0.00
Rye Flour	4.00	@	4.50
Corn Meal	2.75	@	3.00
Wheat, white	1.47	@	1.60
Wheat, red	1.40	@	1.45
Corn, white	62	@	64
Corn, yellow	63	@	65
Rye, Pennsylvania	90	@	95
Rye, Virginia	80	@	00
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	44	@	47
Oats, Pennsylvania	49	@	51
Clover Seed	8.00	@	8.25
Timothy Seed	3.75	@	4.00
Hay, Timothy	15.00	@	20.00
Hops	7	@	14
Potatoes, Mercer	70	@	75
Bacon, Shoulders	9¾	@	11⅝
Bacon, Sides	11½	@	00
Bacon, Hams	12	@	13½
Pork, Mess	23.00	@	23.50
Pork, Prime	18.50	@	19.00
Beef, Mess	15.00	@	18.00
Lard, in barrels	14	@	14½
Lard, in kegs	14½	@	15½
Wool, Unwashed	26	@	27
Wool, Washed	33	@	36
Wool, Pulled	30	@	34
Wool, Fleece, common	35	@	35
Wool, Fleece, fine	50	@	50
Wool, Choice Merino	50	@	55
Butter, Western, in kegs	13	@	14
Butter, Roll	20	@	23
Cheese	10	@	12½
Coffee, Rio	9½	@	10½
Coffee, Java	15	@	15½

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

Flour, State brands	$5.60	@	5 75
Flour, State brands, extra	5.80	@	6.00
Flour, Western	6.10	@	6.40
Flour, Southern	6.30	@	6 50
Rye Flour	3.40	@	4 60
Corn Meal	3.15	@	3.60
Wheat, white	1.55	@	1.60
Wheat, red	1.55	@	0.00
Corn, white	72	@	76
Corn, yellow	72	@	74
Rye	84	@	87
Oats	56	@	57
Clover Seed	11.00	@	12.00
Timothy Seed	3.50	@	3.75
Hay	75	@	00
Hops	7	@	11
Bacon, Shoulders	8½	@	9
Bacon, Sides	10¼	@	10¾
Bacon, Hams	10¾	@	11
Pork, Mess	22 70	@	22 75
Pork, Prime	13.00	@	19.40
Beef	12.75	@	14.00
Lard, in barrels	14	@	14½
Lard, in kegs	00	@	00
Butter, Western	15	@	20
Butter, State	18	@	25
Cheese	13	@	13½
Coffee, Rio	10½	@	10¾
Coffee, Java	00	@	15
Wool, Unwashed	00	@	00
Wool, Washed	45	@	00
Wool, Pulled	33	@	00
Wool, Fleece, common	00	@	00
Wool, Fleece, fine	36	@	52
Iron, Scotch, Pig	29.50	@	30.00
Lime, Rockland	1.20	@	0.00
Lime, common	85	@	00

WILD CHERRY AT THE SOUTH.

Our agent at Athens, Georgia, sends us the following letter, with permission to publish:

ATHENS, *August* 24.

DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted for more than ten months with chronic inflammation of the lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three bottles of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive that I will be cured, by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

RODNEY BURKE,
Waynesborough, Burke Co., Georgia.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

TRUST.

BY L. LINWOOD.

Where is the faith of early years,
That dawned with such a holy light?
Why faded out 'mid shade and tears,
To darkle in a world of night?
Alas! that we should ever know
The loss of life's most peerless gem;
That Doubt's dark stream keeps ebb and flow,
And we its fearful tide must stem!

As music in the distance, far,
Floats out, and 'mid its sweetness dies—
As melts the brightest shining star
At rosy dawn, along the skies—
As on the petals of a flower,
The rain-drops nestle down to-day,
To vanish ere the noon-tide hour—
So fades our heart's fresh trust away!

There is a flower that blooms unseen—
A star, whose beams of glorious light
Shine on with changeless ray serene,
To guide us through life's darkest night.
And there is music, whose soft tones
Are not confined to ears of dust,
That cheer and bless earth's weary ones:
That flower, star, music—*Heavenly Trust!*

Hartford, Conn.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and Gazette of April 9.

MR. BUCHANAN AND CUBA.

The acquisition of Cuba must constitute an achievement of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. With the Slavery question settled, and an era of good feeling inaugurated, the President can address himself to the accomplishment of this object, to which he has looked forward for thirty years. As early as 1826, while discussing the Panama Mission, he took bold ground for the possession of Cuba, to prevent it from becoming a magazine against the South. This position placed him in the late canvass immeasurably above Mr. Fillmore and every other Northern man as the candidate for the South. While others might guaranty to the South all of her rights under the Constitution, he was pledged to go *beyond* and *outside* of the Constitution and wrest that Island by the strong arm of power. Again, as the author of the celebrated Ostend Manifesto, in 1854, he reiterated the same doctrine in the strongest and most unequivocal manner. Just previous to the election, too, he told some friends at Wheatland, that if he was elected, and could see the Slavery question at rest, and *Cuba annexed*, be would willingly die. Now that he is installed into the Presidency, and is favorably situated in regard to this cherished object of his life, the party that elevated him to power and the entire South will pronounce his Administration a failure, if it should close without the acquisition of Cuba. * * *

A golden opportunity is about to be presented for insuring its annexation to the United States, at an early day. For some time, affairs between Spain and Mexico have been hastening to a crisis, and the hour has arrived when hostilities will commence. By the last arrival from Europe, we learn that Spain had fitted out an expedition to attack Vera Cruz, and push the war into the country. The Mexican Government is ready to engage heartily in it. Spain, we know, is weak, but Mexico is weaker, and must succumb, and take her place again as a Spanish Colony, if left to herself.

President Comonfort will need money and men to sustain him in the conflict. We can furnish millions from our overflowing Treasury, and thousands of invincible Americans are ready and anxious to rally to the defence of Mexico. Thus reinforced, Mexico could drive back the Spanish invaders, and wrest the island of Cuba from their dominion, and thus place it in a condition most favorable for annexation to the United States. The Cubans are rife for annexation, and will not hesitate to improve every advantage presented. Mr. Buchanan and his able Cabinet must certainly discern the favorable juncture of affairs, and, without some great blundering, cannot let the chance slip. The Monroe doctrine, of no more European Colonies on this Continent, is the sentiment of the American People. The Administration then will be expected to enforce it as between Spain and Mexico, and thus precipitate our possession of Cuba. With the Spanish fleet and army driven back from Mexico, Comonfort could attack and secure the Island of Cuba, with the aid of our people and the Cubans themselves. Its annexation then would be a fore gone conclusion. If Mr. Buchanan then would speedily accomplish this cherished object of his life, and add a brilliant chapter to his Administration, he will not be slow in laying Mexico under contribution in the matter. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon him, and prompt and successful action will be demanded on his part. In view of his decided position in the Ostend Conference, the unfortunate termination of former negotiations upon the subject, his life-long interest in the matter, and his large experience as a statesman, we must indulge the hope that he will select the most proper Ministers for the Courts of St. James, Paris, and Madrid, and prove himself equal to the emergency. In common with the people of the entire South, especially, and with the party that elevated him, we shall watch with an increasing interest the war between Mexico and Spain, in its immediate bearings upon the Island of Cuba. And whether it eventuate in transferring that island to our Government or not, we shall still insist upon the acquisition of Cuba by Mr. Buchanan's Administration before the year 1860 is upon us.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig of April 13.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The recent returns of the municipal elections in St. Louis, showing, as they do, the existence of an Abolition or Emancipation majority in the capital of Missouri, have created considerable surprise, and no little apprehension, in the minds of a portion of the Southern people. The idea of having in Missouri a slave State would be, indeed, suggestive of grave and important considerations to those who have the welfare of the South at heart. If the scheme of emancipation, inaugurated in Missouri by the result of the municipal elections there, could be carried out by the exertions of the phrenzied zealots who have commenced it, the day would not be far distant when the States of the South, attached to the institution of Slavery, and determined to uphold it, would be compelled rigidly to draw the line of demarkation, and to adopt that plan of separation which has so often been foreshadowed by Southern political seers, as the inevitable result of that spirit antagonism to Slavery which has become a morbid disease with a large portion of the people in the non-slaveholding States of the Union.

Heretofore, the mass of the Northern people have contented themselves with urging their objections to the extension of Slavery into any further territory, and have disclaimed the intention to interfere, in any manner whatsoever, with the condition of Slavery as it exists and has existed under the Constitution. This has been the position occupied generally by the more prominent Northern politicians, and ordinarily they have been sustained in it by their constituency. In this position, there was an element of conservatism; and while the posture of the North, even in this respect, was denounced as one they had no right to take, constitutionally or morally, being considered by us of the South as an impertinent interference with a matter in which the North had no concern, it was admitted that, so long as there was the mere expression of opinion upon this subject, and a proper use of legal and constitutional means to prevent the extension of Slavery, there would probably be no necessity for resorting to the dangerous remedy of disunion to maintain our rights and institutions. It is true that there were many politicians of the North, sustained by a certain portion of the people, who went far beyond the Free Soil or Anti Slavery extension principle; but their voice had little influence in the councils of the nation, and they were regarded generally, by the less zealous mass of their own Northern brethren, as bigoted and fanatic.

The last Presidential election, however, has opened our eyes to the energy, vigor, and determination, with which these men are disseminating their Abolition heresies, and swelling their ranks with new and equally bigoted adherents. It is true that the popular excitement with regard to the affairs of Kansas, exaggerated and falsified for political purposes, in a manner almost incredible, helped vastly to increase their numbers. But, aside from this influence, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the advocates of Radical Abolition have increased in an alarming ratio within the last two or three years. The unholy crusade of the Northern pulpit, the wrongs of "bleeding Kansas," the excitement of a canvass, almost purely sectional, all tended to this result; and as the estrangement between the sections is not a matter likely to diminish, we will, no doubt, at each succeeding election, see an increase of that array of fanaticism, so formidable to our nationality.

These are sufficient reasons for apprehension to those who have regard for the integrity of the Union as well as the rights of the South. We cannot agree, however, with our neighbor of the *South*, that there is any cause of apprehension from the pronunciamento of a man named Thayer, who proposes to colonize Virginia with Abolition emissaries and Free Soil laborers.

We are inclined to believe that Bennett got him up to make money with, and to keep up the attractive character of the scandalous sheet over which he presides, and to pander to the vitiated appetite of his depraved Northern readers. It is too notorious that Bennett has no choice of his tools or of his subjects, beyond the market value they bring to his paper.

This cock of the dungle would no more dare to put his foot upon the soil of Virginia, than he would put it into a form of molten iron. But the mere publication of such a scheme is another strong evidence of the sentiment of the North towards the South. It would not have been paraded in the *Herald*, unless it suited the appetite of the people; and this is the only serious light in which we can look at it.

The success of the Abolition ticket in St. Louis, while, at first sight, it might seem to be of gloomy foreboding, and would be, if it were indicative of the sense of the people of Missouri upon the question of Emancipation, does not strike us as warranting altogether the apprehensions of danger, which have been manifested at the South, or the elation of spirit with which it has been received at the North.

Both might be correct, if St. Louis were Missouri, as Paris is France. But this not true. In the city of St. Louis, and around it, besides the enterprising Yankees, who drank in antagonism to Slavery with their mother's milk, were taught it in their Sunday schools, and heard it preahed from their pulpits; and who are congregated to this centre of Western trade, by the advantages it possesses for indulging in their propensity for speculation; there are congregated together the mass of foreign emigrants, principally Germans, who make the West their home, and St. Louis their centre of emigration. All these men are Abolitionists; the antagonism of their free labor to Slavery, as well as the principles they bring with them, make them so; and it is to the preponderance of this class of population about St. Louis, that the result of the municipal elections is to be traced. They outnumber the native and *bona fide* residents there, and, being bound together by a common tie of birth and sentiment, vote their strength in favor of the Abolition candidates. But we have no apprehension of the result of a contest such as this in the interior of Missouri, where slaveholders and slave labor exist, where the character of the population is settled, and there is no such influx of emigration as to disturb the power of the voters and influence the result of the general elections. The people of Missouri, proper, have shown too thorough and energetic an interest in the preservation of Slavery, in the late events in Kansas, to permit us to doubt for a moment their fealty to our institutions and their determination to preserve them; while in St. Louis, the floating population of emigrant abolitionists holds the balance of power between the Northern and Southern parties, and is thus enabled, by casting its vote in favor of the former, to give an apparent foothold to the emancipationists within the Missouri borders. The leprosy can never eat its way into the heart of that conservative class, the cultivators of the soil.

From the Richmond Examiner of April 14.

THE NEGRO'S SOCIAL STATUS—COMING AT LAST TO THE POINT.

We see that the Dutch have succeeded in taking Holland; and that the town of St. Louis, which has been notoriously Free Soil for a dozen years, has elected an Emancipation ticket by some fifteen hundred majority. The New York *Times* and *Herald*, birds of evil omen, clap their wings over the result; and, what with Thayer in Virginia, Cassius Clay in Kentucky, and the Free-Soilers in St. Louis, already imagine Slavery overthrown in the border slaveholding States, and the negro population of three additional States made the equals of white men, citizens by their sides, brethren in the flesh and blood, companions in the workshop, and consorts in the bed and at the board.

But the *Times*, the *Herald*, Thayer, Clay, and the Southern fire-eaters they have succeeded in frightening out of their propriety, indulge a needless delight or alarm. Slavery is not abolished in Virginia, and cannot be. Slavery is not abolished in Kentucky, and cannot be. Slavery is not abolished in Missouri, and cannot be. We have some faith in the permanency of Slavery, which cannot be shaken by the bugaboos of the *Herald*, the *Times*, and the *Liberator*. The Virginia white people, the Kentucky white people, the Missouri white people, are made of different stuff from the Northern Abolitionists; and while the Legislatures of Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, are voting the negro into citizenship, elevating the negro into the rank and position of the white man, and paying the negro more honor than the white operative they employ in their factories, than the foreigner they are seeking to deprive of that liberty and equality they are conferring upon the negro, than their worthy white men and women whose offence is their clamor for employment—the resolution of these border slave States is only growing stronger and stronger, that the negro shall continue to be a slave, and the white man shall continue to be his master. We do not care when they get up an issue in any of these border States upon that question. The white non-slaveholder will declare for keeping the negro in his place, whenever the issue is made at the polls. The white non-slaveholders of Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, if the issue can ever be got up in their elections, will do the same thing, by a majority that will astound these prophets of coming negro emancipation and equality.

The fact that these Northern editors and adventurers indulge in these vaticinations of emancipation and negro disenthralment, proves that they know nothing about popular sentiment in the slaveholding States. There is infinitely more probability of our people voting the *free negro* again into bondage, and to his proper subordination to the white man, than of their voting the slave negro into freedom and equality with the white non-slaveholder. The white non-slaveholders of the slave States would this day vote to deprive the negro, slave or free, of employment in the mechanic trades, and in every avocation in which he occupies the semblance of equal footing with the white man; and would oppose the proposition of the Legislatures of Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, to elevate him to citizenship and equality, unto open revolution.

The Northern Abolitionists have acquired political power heretofore by anathematizing Slavery in the abstract, and denouncing the degradation of labor which it effects. They have carried the Northern masses by thus distorting the real question. But success has made them mad, and their Legislatures are at last presenting the real question to the people for decision; the practical question which has been so long concealed under their vague clamor against abstract Slavery, and their whining pseudo-philanthropisms over the bondman, their brother. But the question between North and South is at last assuming its true complexion before the Northern people. It is not whether Slavery is wrong or right. It is not whether slave institutions make for the advantage or disadvantage of States. It is not whether labor shall be degraded by wanton and arbitrary relegation to servitude. These questions are all beside the real issue—counterfeit presentments of the real thing South and North have to deal with. The question is simply, what shall be the *status* of the African negro? The Abolitionists insist that he shall be enfranchised, elevated to sovereign citizenship, and admitted to all the social, civil, and political relations of husband, father, brother, guardian, employer, fellow workman, voter, legislator, magistrate, governor, juror. The South insist that, whatever may be done with him at the North, within her own borders, at least, he shall be the inferior of the white man, debarred from citizenship, and continued as the servant and parasite of the white man. That is the sole question—the status of the African negro—and they may put it to the people in its real form, North or South, whenever they please. For one, we do not fear the verdict of the Northern masses. For one, we will stake our head, that whenever the question is put to the non slaveholders of the border Southern States, or of any Southern States, they will vote to keep the negro in Slavery, ten to one.

Let them but put the real question, divested of sophistry and cant, to the Northern people, and we do not fear the result, even there. We do not believe they can ever get up the question in any of the Southern States; but if they do get it up, they may have our head for a football, if our non-slaveholders do not vote the negro down to the negro's proper place, by a vote which will put an eternal extinguisher upon every whoreson of a Yankee amalgamationist that shall dare to raise the issue amongst us.

They may write volumes of twaddle about slovenly farming and languid industry in the South. The African *is* a slovenly laborer, the *free* African is infinitely more slovenly than the *slave* African. They may continue to invoke public condemnation against the slovenliness of African industry, under the delusion that it is Slavery slovenliness, as Slavery; but the true question will at last rise up, towering above all this sophistry—"*Here are these Africans; is African free labor more effective and Northernly neat than African slave labor;* and will the liberation of the *African negro* make Southern plantations, with their thousands of acres, as neat and trim as the paled-in *Northern patches of ten acres?*" It is not a question of slave labor and free labor, nor yet a question of African labor against white labor, but it is a question between slave African labor and free negro labor—between having a community full of free negroes, equals of the whites, and of slave negroes, servants to white men. When the *Herald* and *Times* and *Liberator* talk of making this issue at the South, we are not in the habit of tumbling into a convulsion, growing livid in the face, and shouting wolf! wolf! wolf!

From the Baltimore American of March 16.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

The public journals of the older Southern States, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Alabama, being special examples, are occupied, to an unusual extent, with notices of an emigration that bodes no good to the present or future prospects of these members of the Confederation. The breaking up of households, the sale of plantations, and the preparations and progress of an extraordinarily large number of movers, some seeking the far West, and others the extreme South, a portion sending their servants in the latter direction for sale, while they themselves seek a home in the new free States, are the signs of a process of depopulation that cannot be viewed without the gravest concern. For this tide of emigration does not emanate from an overflowing population. Very far from it. Rather, it marks an abandonment of a soil which, exhausted by injudicious culture, will no longer repay the labor of tillage—the result of a system of self-consuming living, which has eaten in upon itself until there no longer remains the means of sustenance. The emigrant, turning his back upon the home of his childhood, leaves a desolate region, it may be, and finds that he can indulge in his feelings of local attachment only at the risk of entire pecuniary prostration.

These facts, for they are such, suggest the question, how are the older Southern States to keep their population? We say nothing of an increase, which ought to be a condition of healthful progress—but how are they to hold their own? It is useless to talk about strict constitutional construction, State rights, or Kansas and Nebraska provisos, in looking for the solution of a question which has in it the features alone of a hard, practical reality. Of what avail can such abstractions be, however important in their place, to the resuscitation of a country from which sterility is driving its inhabitants? The South must adopt other sorts of industry besides that which is employed in the production of an exclusive staple. It must encourage a variety of pursuits adapted to the manifold faculties and capabilities of an intelligent community, and seek for development through other than a single source. In a word, manufacturing and mechanical industry must get a foothold at the South, must seek expansion there, and invite to her deserted acres an emigration of the laboring classes, if she is to find profitable employment for her people develop her own resources, and maintain a position among prosperous communities. There is no help otherwise. Out of no theory of political construction can the South derive the elements of a substantial growth and strength, if that varied industry be wanting which blends the intellect of man with the materials that nature furnishes as the means of production and progression. Whether our Government be Federal or National; whether the Constitution forms merely a league of independent sovereignties, or is the animating principle of one united Republic; whether the States are the constituents of the General Government, or whether the latter is an emanation from the great mass of the people—these questions, important as they may be in their place, will never restore fertility to an impoverished plantation, even by the most prolonged or convincing discussion.

The next census will be likely to announce some important facts—facts for which reasons will be demanded. Where there are results, there must be causes. Where tendencies exist and continue to operate steadily and uniformly, there must be principles at work which take particular forms of manifestation by reason of inevitable laws. Neither progress on the one hand, nor decay on the other, characterizing the history of States, can be deemed accidental—unless upon the assumption that all distinctions between wisdom and folly are imaginary and null. The next census, then, will contain a vast volume of instruction. It will speak not in the language of passion or excitement, but in the dialect of facts, stamped with their unmistakable aspect of inflexible reality.

From the St. Louis Leader of April, 11.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD AND THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.

We could hardly believe the report brought to our office last evening, that Isaac H. Sturgeon had been defeated as a member of the Board of Directors of the North Missouri Railroad. Although we knew that the Black Republicans of this city always had their eyes open to places of power, and were always on the lookout for office, to use for the advancement of their party—although we had in our mind their conduct in obtaining control of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and their threats of turning out Mr. Sturgeon whenever they could get the power, yet when we remembered that for three years past, Mr. Sturgeon, as President of the North Missouri Railroad, had given his time almost exclusively to its interests, that he was indefatigable last winter in presenting its claims to the Legislature for further aid, and that he had actually obtained for the road during his Presidency the sum of $4,250,000—we really did think that he would not have been turned out of the board, for no other reason than that he is a *Democrat*. But we were mistaken. Blair, Brown, Rollins, & Co., have set their traps, and the result is that the man who has done more for the North Missouri railroad than any other man living, has been ejected from his post of usefulness by Black Republican influence, because he belongs to the *Democratic party*.

A FIRE-EATER'S MEDITATIONS ON THE ST. LOUIS EMANCIPATION VICTORY.

From the Richmond South, April 11.

From the adverse vote of the Legislature, the Anti-Slavery party in Missouri have taken an appeal to the people. In the recent municipal election in St. Louis, emancipation was the issue which determined the contest, and the result is the success of the Anti-Slavery party by a plurality vote of fifteen hundred!

Now, some stupid individual will say, "all this means nothing. It is a joke, a hoax," this Abolition triumph in the capital of a first-class slave State. There may be certain people in the South to whom so significant an event is a matter of no interest or concern—an amusing little incident over which they can enjoy a quiet chuckle. It is not so regarded among the Abolitionists of the North.

Equal importance will be attached to this Anti-Slavery triumph by all reflecting men in the South. They see how it will strengthen the hands of the Free-Soil party in Kansas; and what a prodigious impulse it will impart to the aggressive movements of the Abolitionists in the North. It is a victory without parallel for them—it is a deplorable defeat for us. Heretofore, Abolitionism has been content to restrict the expansion of Slavery, and the South has had to lament only some negative repulse. This is the first instance in which Abolitionism has achieved an incontestable triumph on a distinct issue in the heart of a Southern State. This is the first time Slavery has been routed in one of its own strongholds. Think you so extraordinary an event will be without consequence? Is it nothing for the Abolitionists to discover that they can invade the soil of a Southern State with impunity, and may even reckon upon the succor of Southern people? Is it nothing for Black Republicanism to plant its banner on one of our own citadels? Is it nothing for Slavery to lose the spell of invincibility, and the South to be bearded and bullied on Southern soil? Is there no significance in this indication of an ebbing tide—this first backward step in the march of Southern power? Will the example provoke no more audacious aggression, and invite no imitation?

☞ Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, who attacked the African slave trade so boldly last winter, is charged with "Abolitionism," by the Rutherford (Tenn.) *News*. The *Telegraph*, published in the same place, replies as follows:

"The editor of the *News* infers that Mr. Etheridge is an Abolitionist, because he opposes the African slave trade. He says it is but a fair implication. Neighbor, did you think of the predicament in which you had placed yourself? Now, you acknowledge that you are opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade. Now, neighbor, what do you make yourself by 'fair implication.' See what an awkward position you have made for yourself, in your extreme eagerness to prove Mr. Etheridge an Abloitionist.

"Do not begin to say we are accusing you of Abolitionism. We do not say that opposing the slave trade makes a man an Abolitionist. But we just wished to show you where you had placed yourself."

INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society, Professor Horace Green read the paper of the evening viz:

A compilation from private sources of personal reminiscences of the battle of Bunker's Hill and of the gallant services rendered to the patriotic colonists during the revolutionary struggle, by the minute-men of Massachusetts. The Professor read several interesting excerpts from an order book kept by a relative in the Continental Army for a period of several months, both before and after the battle of Bunker's Hill.

Among them was the following "petition" of a Mr. Thomas Draper:

"To his Excellency Gen. Putnam: Sir, I beg the favor of a detachment of 43 men, as an advance party to go to Aliton's Point, in order to take some *Torys;* then to bring them up in the rear, and go in at the South end of Boston, and there blow up the Magazine. *I want orders whether to shoot the King's troops or not.*"

As illustrations both of the strict moral discipline of the patriotic forces and of their poverty, Mr. Green read two extracts from the order book, one of which, dated June 14, 1775, just three days before the battle, directed the officers, in addition to other things, to stave every whisky barrel they could lay hands on, and the other of which recorded the decree that the officers should distinguish themselves from the private troops by wearing pieces of blue ribbon in their hats or button holes. The assertion that Charlestown was burned by the Royal forces because they were galled by the fire which was kept up from it, was met and refuted, and the fact that the Americans failed to be the victors only for want of ammunition was clearly shown from cotemporary evidence. On motion of Prof. Green, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the learned gentleman who had supplied the paper for the evening.

From the Detroit Tribune of April 14.

MICHIGAN CONDEMNS THE DRED SCOTT DECISION—SEVENTEEN COUNTIES HEARD FROM—REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, 7,850.

Being a confessed "freedom shrieker," we ask our friends to join us in a social scream over the result of the Judicial election in this State. Our returns are not yet complete, but they are full enough to show a most glorious victory. Election day was extremely inclement, and in many sections of the State our friends were apathetic to a most culpable degree. We believe that the aggregate vote will show one-third less than at the last election; but, despite all this, the result is of the most encouraging character.

We must not forget the issue on which our Judicial ticket has been elected. The Democracy, at their State Convention, placed themselves fair and square on the Dred Scott decision, and we met them there. They confidently raised that issue, and we have beaten them upon it. Michigan has condemned the decision of the five slaveholders in the most emphatic manner. She has declared against the nationalization of Slavery—she has declared that the Ordinance of 1787 shall be respected on our soil—she has declared that she will maintain the sovereignty of her own laws, and that the slave code of Missouri shall not annul the Constitution and laws of this State; and she has decided that, so far as her voice goes, the rights of half a million colored men shall not be swept away by the inhuman fiat of a partisan court. Michigan is sound to the core in the cause of Freedom, and we can assure our friends that she will take no backward step. We have no doubt that, when the full returns are in, it will be seen that on the relative vote we have even exceeded our glorious majority of last November.

We extend and amend our table, to conform with the later returns which have come to hand:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Kalamazoo	2,000	–
Hillsdale	1,400	–
Monroe	100	–
Ingham	300	–
Calhoun	1,000	–
Jackson	250	–
Lenawee	1,000	–
Branch	800	–
Cass	312	–
Berrien	150	–
Wayne	–	650
Ionia	600	–
Washtenaw	200	–
Montcalm	200	–
Clinton	400	–
Livingston	–	150
	8,512	800
	800	
Republican majority	7,712	

We owe a very humble apology to our hard-working Republican friends in Clinton, for the injustice we did them yesterday. We also most probably did Kent county injustice. The partial returns from this county, which we find in the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, show a Republican majority of 60. Scattering returns from Ottawa and Newaygo, which we find in the correspondence of the *Eagle*, look well. In the former county, at Grand Haven, out of 332 votes polled, the Republican majority on Judges is 119, being a Republican gain of 93. Martin, for Chief Justice, received 221 votes, and Douglass 99. In Zeeland, in the same county, the Republican majority was two. The reason of our utter defeat on the Judicial ticket is found in the fact that no Republican ballots for Judges reached that town. At Muskegon, in Newaygo county, the Republican Judges received 208, *every vote cast*. This takes the banner from Algansee.

Slavery in Oregon.—We clip the following from the *Oregonian* of March 7th:

"In the *Statesman* of February 24th appeared two short articles, doubtless intended as *feelers* on the Slavery question. Though insignificant in themselves, they indicate what is to be the policy of the sham Democracy on this vexed question, when it comes to be acted upon. Already are the party wire-workers busily engaged in laying their plans, and sounding their followers on *the* question that they mean to make the issue. Will they succeed? Are the free white laborers of Oregon ready and willing to sell themselves into a bondage worse than that of Russian serfdom? Can they be deluded by the cry of *Democracy*, when it is used for so base a purpose as the degradation of free labor? And will the People, the true Democracy, follow blindly in the wake of so corrupt a faction as the Salem clique, when they know it will lead them to destruction? We think not. The people are beginning to see the end and aim of these destructionists, and sooner or later will throw off the yoke of party, and stand forth as men, capable of thinking and acting for themselves, independent of party or party prejudice."

Canada Matters—Western Trade.—Hon. Hamilton Merritt recently delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute at Hamilton, on the subject of internal commerce as connected with European trade. In speaking with reference to the diversion of the trade and freighting from the St. Lawrence to New York, he proposes as a remedy the establishing of a continuous line of steamers from the principal ports in Britain direct to Chicago, (excepting the break occasioned by the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway,) consisting of screw-steamers not under 1,000 tons burden to Quebec, and a line of screw steamers thence to the outlet of the Welland Canal, on Lake Ontario, of the largest class, to pass the St. Lawrence canals; and from Port Colborne, the entrance of the Welland Canal on Lake Erie, vessels of the same capacity as those plying between Buffalo and Chicago, transferring the freight and passengers at either end of the canal to the railroad now in course of construction between Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne, and thus virtually abandoning the Welland Canal as a transit route to supply water for machinery.

The Canadian Parliament has voted $200,000 as a subsidy for a weekly line of steamers from Liverpool. The Montreal *Gazette* says of this vote:

"We rejoice at this; and so may the public, especially of Montreal. There is no measure before the Legislature of more importance for our own good city than that which will give us a weekly steam line to Europe. How much better a little practical legislation of this kind, than agitating the country with a Ministerial crisis, for no earthly object other than advancing the fortunes of a few political speculators?"

The Canadian House of Assembly, on the 2d, went into Committee of the Whole, and passed the following resolutions, viz:

"*1st.* That it is expedient, in order to render more complete the postal arrangements between the United Kingdom and Canada, to aid in the establishment of a regular weekly steam communication between the River St. Lawrence and Liverpool, during the winter months.

"*2d.* That it is expedient to authorize the Governor General to expend an annual sum not exceeding £50,000, for a period not exceeding six years, to secure such postal service."

London and Liverpool are the chief ports for the reception of foreign cheese, but large quantities go also to Scotland, especially to Leith and Dundee. The value of the foreign cheese imported exceeds one million sterling. Of 19,064 tons imported in 1855, 15,550 tons came from Holland, 3,459 from the United States, and small quantities from France, Sardinia, Tuscany, and other parts of the Continent. The round Dutch cheeses are well known and largely consumed here. The cheese prepared for exportation in the Italian States, being kept in brine, is excessively salt, and is only preferred as a condiment for maccaroni. It fluctuates in price from 12*s.* to 30*s.* per Sardinian cantar of 93 pounds.

In 1850, there were produced in the United States 113 million pounds of cheese, and this enormous product was nearly all required to meet the demand for home consumption, the total export there amounting to scarcely nine million pounds. The foreign exports of American cheese have, however, been declining, for in the fiscal year of 1855 the shipments were under five million pounds, valued at £103,000. More than three-fourths of the entire shipment came to England. Strange as it may seem, the imports of foreign cheese into America were, at the same time, on an extensive scale, amounting to upwards of one million and a half of pounds. France sent the largest supply across the Atlantic—more than one million pounds; the Germans sent 157,000 pounds of their fragrant Limburger, and other varieties; and the Dutch, 220,000 pounds.—*Mark Lane Express.*

New England Commercial Ports.—The following are the largest ports of entry for foreign goods in New England, exclusive of Boston:

Portland imports	$1,430,000
Salem imports	1,794,000
Gloucester imports	212,000
Providence, R. I., imports	280,000
Hew Haven, Ct., imports	692,000

The two latter ports receive chemicals, molasses, sugar, coal, &c.

Providence, considering its great wealth and business, has but an insignificant commerce, but purchases largely, in the markets of Boston and New York, all descriptions of foreign goods. New Haven has a large trade with the British West Indies and Porto Rico. The outward cargoes from that port consist of American produce and live stock in great numbers, and its imports of sugar and molasses are shipped coastwise to New York for a market.

Public Lands in Canada.—*Toronto, April 7.*—The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1856 has just been laid before Parliament. It is a new document, and a very valuable one. It gives a statement of the number of available acres of ground in Upper and Lower Canada—of which the following is an analysis:

LOWER CANADA.	Acres.
Vacant Crown Lands, surveyed	4,797,550
Vacant clergy reserve lands, surveyed	487,683
Total of disposable public land (seigniories excepted)	5,285,233
Township lands alienated	6,373,597
Total Crown lands susveyed in township	11,685,830
Extent of seigniories	10,678,931
Total organized	22,337,761
Unsurveyed Crown lands	112,075,039
Total area of Lower Canada	134,412,800
UPPER CANADA.	
Vacant surveyed Crown lands	830,398
Vacant surveyed clergy reverve lands	422,945
Vacant surveyed school lands	193,643
Total disposable surveyed public lands	1,446,986
Private lands	19,388,998
Total surveyed lands	20,835,984
Unsurveyed Crown lands	56,770,416
Total area of Upper Canada	77,606,400
Total area of Upper and Lower Canada	212,019,200

Southern Trade with Spain.—It is not generally known that the city of Charleston is now, as it has been for some time past, carrying on a lucrative direct trade with Spain, and that chiefly in the essential commodity of flour. From the *Courier* we obtained the following facts in relation to this important export trade from Charleston.

It is but a short time since that we noticed, as it was also by the commercial press throughout the country, the export of flour from this port to Spain. Another instance connected with this new feature in our trade has come to our attention. The Spanish brig Maria Juana, Cerecede, master, cleared from our port yesterday, for Santandar, Spain, having on board 1,018 barrels and 300 sacks of flour. This may seem somewhat singular, acting upon the "coals of Newcastle" principle, as Santandar is the great flour depot of the south of Spain; but the cargo above mentioned is of extra superior Lebanon and Demead's brand, and far better than any that is grown or manufactered in Spain.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Express.*

The Case of Passmore Williamson.—The action for damages brought against Judge John K. Kane, in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, was some time since argued upon demurrer. To the declaration claiming damages, Judge K. put infive special pleas, setting forth his office, the proceedings which occurred, and justifying his entire conduct. The plaintiff replied *de injania* to these pleas, that the defendant had committed the acts of his own will, and without cause. The Judge's counsel demurred specially to the replication on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The argument on demurrer was held in December. On Saturday, Judge Haynes gave notice that he decided against Judge Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the general issue, and will be tried some time during the present summer.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

What is Man's Composition?—Prof. Henry denies that man is made of dust. He says modern science has established, by a wide and careful induction, the fact that plants and animals principally consist of solidified air; the only portions of an earthly character which enter into their composition being the ashes which remain after combustion. All the other parts were originally in the atmosphere.

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From Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, February 23.

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